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STATE OF EUROPE.

Benedetti's Revelations as to the Origin of the Franco-German War.

The Last Convention Between Germany and France.

Excitement in Austria Over the Bohemian Pretensions.

Extraordinary Sensation Created by the Chicago Fire.

The New German Coinage—German Protestant Assembly—Significant Incident at Berlin.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BERLIN, PRUSSIA, October 18.

BENEDETTI'S BOOK.

Benedetti's book, justifying his diplomatic action in Prussia, makes no little sensation here. The general impression it leaves on the Germans is a fuller acquittal, if possible, from all responsibility in their part of the war. It justifies Benedetti in showing that he only followed orders, especially in his most exceptionable actions; but it thereby places the responsibility the more heavily on Grammont and Napoleon, if not on the French nation. It shows how eager the French Ministry were for war, urging one pretext after another, which poor Benedetti had often to present against his wishes; and how, finally, he was instructed, in the event of an insult, which he was ordered to provoke, to frame a despach which the Minister of Foreign Affairs could read to the Legislative Assembly as a firebrand of war. The enemies of Napoleon, both in France and Germany, are making political capital out of this book, taking the occasion to warn the people against a dynasty so belligerently inclined, and against such a self-destructive policy as that of Napoleon. This, in connection with Napoleon's letter to the late Sir John Burgoyne, offers a special opportunity for political capital. This last, written from Wilhelmshoehe, accounts for the misfortunes of Sedan chiefly by a movement which Napoleon says he was "required to take for political reasons." The book of Benediti furnishes also a variety of interesting information, in regard to the endless diplomatic efforts of the French to acquire the west bank of the Rhine, and to prevent the extension of Prussia in the north. Among the other plans of Napoleon, one was to erect the Rhine Province into a neutral kingdom, under the dynasty of the Prince of Hohenzollern,—the same who since became the unwilling cause of the war. It appears also, that Article V. of the Treaty of Prague, which holds back Prussia from North Schleswig, was entirely the work of France, and not specially demanded by Austria; which accounts, by the way, for the circumstance that Austria has since not been concerned about its violation. It may not be generally known, but the whole Treaty of Prague (by which the war between Prussia and Austria in '66 was closed) was made between France and Prussia rather than between Austria and Prussia, or, as Bismark observes, between three powers with but two agents. In the Spanish throne question, it appears that Bismark informed Benedetti that Prince Frederic Carl was also a candidate, but that the religious question was unavoidable in the way, and could not be set aside by the Prince's passing over to the Catholic religion. Bismark further said that he had no confidence in the political capacity of Frederic Carl, although he admitted his military talents. From this circumstance—at least there is no other sufficient ground alleged—Prince Frederic Carl has always remained the bitter enemy of Bismark. It appears also from the book of Benedetti, that Bismark did not at any time make promises to France (to cede German territory) which he did not keep; but that it never came to a question of territorial cession, except of neutral lands,—Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland,—which, however, they both seemed not unwilling to sacrifice for the sake of peace, somewhat after the manner of of Artemus Ward—who was willing to offer all his wife's relations for the sake of the Union.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN CONVENTION.

The convention between the French Minister of Finance and the Imperial Chancellor, in regard to the Alsace customs and the German evacuation, has doubtless had a successful issue, although the result will not be made public till in the King's address this afternoon. It is understood that, in consequence of the liberal terms granted by France for the trade of Alsace and Lorraine, the German troops that were to have been detained in the interior of France till the 1st of next May, will be immediately withdrawn. M. Pouyer-Quertier has left Berlin, highly satisfied with the result of his mission; since, for some unexplained reason, Thiers has bent every energy to get the Germans as quickly as possible away from the centre of France.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

In the elections of France there seems to have been a moderate victory of the moderate party—not a very brilliant or definite one for anybody. It was a decided defeat of the Bonapartists and Legitimists, or the Monarchical-clerical party. The greater number, however, of candidates chosen were neither Bonapartist, Legitimist, Orleanist, nor Republican, but supporters of the present government and policy, whatever that may be; for there has always been a great body in France who are for sustaining the dynasty or party in power, which will always make any party strong which gets the throne, or the upper hand. It was this element which rolled up the millions for Napoleon in the plebiscite of 1870. It corresponds to the "floating vote" in the United States, which always makes sure of the successful candidate; though it is much stronger than the latter.

THE BOHEMIAN PRETENSIONS.

The revolutionary stand of Bohemia has raised an immense furore in Austria, as was to have been expected. Hardly anything else has filled the journals and the public attention for the past week. The Czechs seem, however, to have gone too far for their own purposes, as their pretensions are now wholly unveiled, and, in their extravagance, condemned. Those who had heretofore stood by them in their contest against centralization now forsake them on account of their disunionism. Hungary comes out strongly on the side of the Germans, preserving no longer her accustomed indifference. This State has always, indeed, been rather liberally inclined, and has hated the Jesuitical control in Bohemia. Now it declares that it wants to be united to Austria only under the constitution. Even the Poles are becoming jealous of the Bohemians, and are beginning to oppose their too exclusive pretensions; at least, such is the inference from the latest news from Lemberg, the centre of the Polish agitation. Heretofore the Poles thought they were masters of the situation, but now they must yield the leadership of the opposition to the Bohemians. Hohenwart and the Ministry are with the Bohemians in this contest. The Emperor, on the other hand, appears to be against them, this last being due to the influence of Beust, against whom a storm of indignation has lately arisen, which will compel him to resign, or else cause a new Ministerial crisis. In the University of Vienna, at the inauguration of the new Rector, the students hissed the Czechian Ministers—Schaeffle, Habietenek, and Irecek—out of the hall, while they loudly applauded the entrance of Beust.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

The great fire in Chicago has raised an extraordinary sensation here, as it appears to have all through Europe. I see that in Minden, Frankfort-on-the-Main, and some other cities, they are raising money for the relief of the sufferers, in thankful remembrance of the aid sent by the people of Chicago to Germany during the war. A call has been made also, in Berlin; and the American Consul, Mr. Kreismann, who is a Chicagoan, and several of the most prominent business firms have been constituted a committee to receive and forward the contributions. The English papers express great fears of the effect on the English and American trade, and trade-emporiums; and some of the French emporiums, also, are thought to be greatly endangered, so that, in commercial circles, there is hardly less than a panic. Our news is still meagre and terrible. We are expecting, every day, telegraphic accounts from the reports to-day in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which were promised yesterday.

THE NEW COINAGE.

There has, for a long time, been going on in Germany a controversy in regard to a new money that shall replace the old coins current in the different States. A law is now being worked upon in the Bundesrath on the subject, and will be presented early in the session of the Reichstag. As it will, in all probability, be passed, I shall give its principal features: A new gold piece is to be struck, of such a weight that [illegible] shall make a pound of fine gold. What it will be called has not yet been decided; but, in all probability, a Wilhelm d'or. The thirtieth part of this is to be a mark. A mark is to be composed of 10 groschen, and a groschen of 10 pennies. There are also to be struck pieces of 20 and 15 marks. These are to go into circulation as legal tender in all the Empire, and at the following values, as named in the present moneys: The 30-mark piece will be equal to 10 thalers, or 17 florins and 30 kreutzers. There is in this reform, it will be seen, an approach to the decimal system: "10 pennies make a groschen; 10 groschen make a mark," &c. The penny becomes the German cent, the groschen their dime, and the mark their dollar. A mark will be equal to about 25 cents, which is a dollar big enough for the average of Germans,—about as easily earned, and of as much value to them as a dollar is to us. It is to be regretted that the coinage does not proceed its ground from a decimal base,—a certain number of *kilogrammes*, instead of the old *pound*; for the pound is about to go out of use with the other old measures here. This amendment, it is to be hoped, will yet be added before the measure gets through the Reichstag.

THE MINOR GERMAN STATES.

The smaller German States are gradually, though reluctantly, giving up their claims to independence. Bavaria, in deep humility, follows the example of Baden, and at last withdraws her Ambassadors from London, Paris, and Brussels, leaving the Ambassadors of the German Empire to represent her in common with the rest. Wurtemberg is expected to follow the example. The French Government, and one or two others, have till now encouraged the independent pretensions of these States, and, as if in protest against the union of Germany, have continued to send thither their Ambassadors. They will probably now acknowledge the situation, and acquiesce in what is inevitable.

GENERAL GERMAN PROTESTANT ASSEMBLY.

A general German Protestant Assembly has been holding, the past week, in the Garnizon Church, of Berlin. Its importance is chiefly political—its end being to effect a union of all the Protestant churches of Germany—Lutheran, Reformed, Union, etc.,—with the farther end of thereby securing greater unity in the Empire. There has been much anxiety among the statesmen for the issue of this meeting, and even the Emperor favored its sessions with his presence. There was, however, too much concern among the different ministers for their own particular creeds for them to be greatly moved by patriotic considerations; so that the meeting, ending in empty resolutions, is generally put down as a failure.

CIVILIANS VS. THE MILITARY.

On Saturday morning a characteristic scene occurred in this city, where a police officer was trying to arrest a man accused of theft. The man made desperate resistance, and was showing himself too strong for the policeman, when a sergeant, who was passing by, was called in to his aid. The sergeant, in order to bring the refractory man to terms, was about to use his sabre, when some masons working in a building near by shouted, with great earnestness, "Stop!" "Put up your sabre!" "The soldiers' arms are not for the citizen," &c. The tussle with the thief, however, continued until he was secured; but, in the meantime, some fifty workmen had come up, and in great rage demanded the sergeant, who had fled to a cellar to save his life. They refused to be dispersed, even by the threats of the police, but swore that if they got him they would try his sabre on his own head. The incident is worthy of notice as showing the strong feeling that exists against the military, and against every abuse of their power (unfortunately very common) against the civilians.

TWO GIRLS COMMIT SUICIDE.

They Embrace Each Other and Jump into the Falls at Lewiston, Maine.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Nov. 4.

About 11:30 o'clock p.m. to-day, Mr. Cyrus Cobb, who lives on Court street, just at the Auburn end of the bridge, looking from the rear windows of his store and house, saw two females, apparently young ladies, sitting on the Auburn shore of the river, on the very verge of west pitch. Mr. Cobb's daughter also noticed the girls and thought it very strange that they should be sitting so near a very dangerous place. The more noticeable became the fact, when she saw them jump up and trip lightly and carelessly down the precipitous, rocky and slippery bank, where they removed their outer garments. Miss Cobb then said to her father that she believed they meditated drowning themselves, and so possessed with this idea was she, that she resolved to still watch them and see what they were proposing to do. After removing their outer garments, including their hats, she saw the girls return to the spot where they had been sitting, and resume their seats.

In a few moments, not far from 1 o'clock, the train from Bangor came thundering by, the track being but two or three hundred feet from where they sat. Miss Cobb says that while the train was passing that point, she saw the girls rise, each threw her arm around the other's waist, and with this embrace, they, with apparently one consent, leaped from the shore into the falls. Miss Cobb turned to her father: "Father, they have jumped together into the falls!" Mr. Cobb, who, a moment before, had seen them sitting on the shore, looked at once out of the window, commanding a full view of the scene. No girls were to be seen—nothing but the garments they had left on the shore.

The facts speedily became known and crowds gathered in the vicinity of the scene of the terrible tragedy, but nothing could be discovered but the garments, bearing silent and at the same time sad witness of the tragedy. The clothing was distinctly visible to crowds who gathered on the new bridge. Policeman Washburne, of Auburn, was the first to reach the scene of the melancholy event. He found the clothing on a spur of the ledge, about opposite the main pitch. It was not rolled up carefully, but seemed to have been laid down, each article as it had been removed from the person. The clothing, which consisted of their hats, a waterproof cloak, a shawl and a black overskirt, with a mass of false hair, was a rather different quality, yet apparently tidy. It was taken in charge by Officer Washburne, and left at Mayor Littlefield's office for identification. Pinned into the waterproof was a brooch of some black stone, with a medallion face in white in the centre of the stone—the whole set in gold. Pinned to the ribbon of the hat were two ten cent bills.

An examination of the premises of Mr. Cobb, who saw the movements of the girls, and by one or two gentlemen, who noticed where they sat, but did not happen to see them when they took the false leap, established that the two suicides—as they seem to have leaped from the point where they first sat down—threw themselves from the flat rock which forms a level platform close to the water's edge, near the foot of the first descent of west pitch, which, as everybody hereabouts knows, consists of two falls. The first is a slight plunge upon a table rock; then a light fall for 100 feet more or less; then a great cataract, with, at present, a fearful fall of water, rolling down a chasm, many feet from the base of the first fall. Here, just beyond the base of the first fall, they seem to have thrown themselves into the river. It must have been a headlong leap with the current. Miss Cobb saw them no more. They fell, and were plunged into the torrent and out of the world, in a moment.

Since writing the above Miss Starbird, of Auburn, and others, identify the clothing as belonging to Ada Brown, of Buckfield, and Anna Wood, of Hartford, young girls 16 and 14 years of age. Miss Starbird says that both girls were at her home on Hampshire street, Auburn, Thursday evening, and appeared to be in excellent spirits. Anna Wood left No. 4 Bates Block on Thursday, where she had been since Saturday. When she left she said she was going to work in a gentleman's family in this city. The landlady paid her 83 cents, her due, when she left. Ada Brown has worked in the Androscoggin Mill, and has been of late at No. 2 Bates Corporation. While Miss Wood was at No. 4, Ada Brown called frequently, and Miss Brown and herself went out together several evenings. Miss Brown came here three weeks since. Her father, John Brown, is a farmer residing in Buckfield.

Her landlady says that Miss Wood appeared cheerful when she left her house, though she had complained of sickness caused by eating lobster. It is not yet certain where the girls spent the night. They were seen passing up Court street, Auburn, about 9 p.m. A young man recognized the pin as one he gave one of the girls. Ira Foster says he saw both on the street at 9 o'clock this morning. Miss Brown's older sister has been at work in the city, and is frantic with grief at the sad tragedy. She left this afternoon to carry the sad news to her parents.

Miss Wood's father is dead. Her mother is now in Massachusetts. Both girls had an appointment to meet the elder Miss Brown this morning, but their failure to meet it caused her to go out to look for them.

A party of lumbermen have been out in a boat this afternoon, dragging the river for the bodies at the foot of the falls, but at 5 p.m. they had discovered no traces of them. More than likely they may yet remain in the undertow of west pitch.

We remember several years since that the body of a boy drowned in the same locality, was not discovered till several months after the event, but possibly the eddies and currents may now throw out the bodies of the victims in this sad event.

The Disaster to the Arctic Whaling Fleet—Excitement in the Oil Market.

From the Boston Journal, Nov. 7.

The destruction of the Arctic whaling fleet will prove a crushing blow to the whaling interest of this country, and especially to the business located in New Bedford, where the vessels destroyed are principally owned. The catching of whales has not been a remunerative avocation for several years past, and the fleet in consequence has been gradually reduced, but the immense destruction of this description of property [illegible] season is likely to [illegible] the Arctic the present [illegible] hard to overcome. [illegible] a misfortune, [illegible] has completely unsettled [illegible] market, for not only has the entire [illegible] the Arctic fleet been lost, but [illegible] catch of [illegible] their outfits, are also gone [illegible] the vessels, with [illegible] It is stated that thirty-[illegible] beyond recovery. [illegible] wrecked with their three ships have been [illegible] barrels whale oil contents, including 13,6[illegible] total loss being and 865 barrels sperm, the [illegible] estimated at $1,500,000. No event has before occurred in the history of the business more calculated to affect the oil markets, and in Boston on Monday the price of whale oil jumped from sixty cents to one dollar per gallon, a rise of forty cents over the last sales a few days ago. Holders of the article are not in a hurry to sell even at this large advance, and no transactions are reported, both buyers and sellers not having as yet sufficiently digested the news to be able to enter upon negotiations.

The price of sperm oil will also be affected, but not to the extent of whale, as the latter formed the chief part of the oil loss. A few days ago sperm was offered at $1.40 per gallon and $1.35 offered. The entire stock of oil in this country on the first of the present month amounted to 18,000 barrels sperm and 32,000 barrels whale, against a stock of 28,650 barrels sperm and 36,000 barrels whale on the 1st of January, leaving two months' consumption yet to be estimated before the close of the year. The quantity held in Boston to-day is 1,000 barrels sperm and 800 barrels whale.

The disaster to the Arctic fleet is owing to the fact that the vessels have remained later in the season in those high latitudes than prudence would warrant, and this season they probably had worked far up the north. We had occasion last year to call attention to the danger of such a course, and we have been informed that one or more ships barely escaped in 1870 from a fate which has recently overwhelmed almost the whole fleet. On that occasion had one shipmaster been six hours later he would have been caught in the ice.

The large catch of oil sometimes promised at the close of the season has been the temptation to hold on until the last hour. It is not safe to remain in these inhospitable seas after the 1st of September.

During the last two years the catch has been very large in those regions.

The insurance loss by this disaster falls principally on offices in New Bedford. We hear of no loss to the underwriters in Boston.

THE INDIANS.

Vincent Colyer's Report on the Apaches.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

The President, Secretary of the Interior, and Secretary of War, devoted over two hours to-day listening to Vincent Colyer's report on his recent visit to the Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico.

After narrating the enthusiastic way in which he was received by the Apaches, of their coming in scores from the hills and valleys all along the route, carrying white flags, to meet him, and of their flocking to the reservation by hundreds as soon as they learned that they would be protected and fed, he read extracts from reports made to him by old army officers who had been among the Apaches for years, showing their industrious and peaceful character whenever they have an opportunity.

Colonel Green, First Cavalry, says the Apache Indians furnished 190 tons of hay, for which he paid them in flour. They brought it into his camp in White Mountains, 15 tons a day. They supplied the garrison with all the wood they used, bringing it in at the rate of 30 cords a day, using their hands and a few old broken axes to break it off; and the hay they cut with old knives, and the whole was brought into the post on their backs.

Mr. Croly said the Apaches were more civilized than Red Cloud's Sioux, and he believed if the Americans and Mexicans and the Papago and Pima Indians could only be induced to let the Apaches alone for two years, they would prove themselves more easily managed than the Kiowas or Cheyennes. Their accounts of their present pitiable condition, starving and hunted by every one, were touching.

They acknowledged they stole cattle and horses, but claimed that it was only for food, and to prove it pointed to the fact that they had not a horse among them. One $300 horse, stolen from a settler near Verde, was eaten the day after they caught him. "When I sleep," said one chief, "it is always with one eye open. If the wind rolls a stone down from the hillside above me, I think it is a scout after us, and my women and children wake up and run."

Mr. Colyer investigated the Camp Grant massacre, and brings sworn evidence from army officers and old white settlers corroborative of Lieutenant Whitman's statement, making the details of that affair even more horrible than already published. The story that these Indians left the reservation and went on thieving raids, which was so industriously published as the cause for the massacre, is pronounced false by several unimpeachable witnesses under oath.

Mr. Colyer says that the reports which are now being so extensively telegraphed from Arizona to the press, that the Indians are leaving the reservations and depredating, are equally untrue. The story telegraphed yesterday that Cochise had left the reservation at Canada Alamosa, and gone on the warpath, Mr. Colyer doubted, and he had telegraphed to Santa Fe for information, which he would give to the President as soon as received.

Seven days ago Cochise was on the reservation, and it was not possible for them to get any news from there in less time than that via the Pacific Ocean, as the reservation is near the Rio Grande, in New Mexico. The story that out of 400 Apaches on the reservation at Camp Grant only 50 reported on ration day, is explained by the fact that a party of armed citizens from Tucson had been allowed to come on the reservation to hunt for fugitive Indians. The marvel is that 50 remained. The tale that a party of mining prospectors, who had travelled thirty miles without water, were warned off from Camp Grant, and the artillery brought to bear upon them, despite their protestations that they were peaceful citizens, and liable to perish unless permitted to come to the water, was disposed of by the official report of Major Nelson, the officer commanding Camp Grant.

GENERAL LA CECILIA.

A Communist Leader in London.

London Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Not long ago I heard of a Frenchman being in London with his wife, and without employment, who was one of the greatest linguists living. Wishing at the time some Oriental things translated, I went according to the direction I had received, and found myself ushered by a pleasant young Frenchwoman into a small room on the lower floor of a lodging-house. Her husband was not then at home, so I left a request that he would call. He did so. He was a small, delicate man, of about forty, with spectacles over his large, pathetic eyes, and had a magnificent forehead. I found that he was well acquainted with twenty-six different languages, and was prepared to do anything wanted in Arabic, Persian, Hindostanee, Siamese, Chinese, or any other tongue. I felt at once great respect for my guest, and was not long in getting from him interesting facts. The name by which I had called upon him was fictitious. It was no other than General La Cecilia, who stood next to Dombrowski under the Commune. When he saw that the Commune must fall he sent his young wife and child to Belgium, where she arrived after enormous difficulties, and he remained to see the end. He had made up his mind that his own end had come also, and when the Versailles troops had fairly entered on the work of slaughter, he hardly thought of making an attempt to escape. But as he was making his way almost purposelessly along the street, he passed a house at whose door stood two ladies—evidently of perfect respectability—whom he had never seen before. They knew who he was, and warned him to enter immediately. They hurried him into their own bedroom. They were, he declares, not Communists, and why they should have interfered to save him he cannot say. In that room he remained forty days and forty nights, his two protectors sleeping in the same during that time. Not only were they pure-minded women, he declared, but their known respectability in the neighborhood, and in the building where they had this one room, was the means of saving his life. For, during the days of terror, when the police were dragging the Communists from their hiding places—searching the houses door by door—they came in the early morning to the door of the room where he was concealed. Their visit in the lower part of the building was known to the two women. Before the policemen came to their door the sisters had arranged this plan of defence. Bidding him crouch out of sight, one of the women hastily threw off nearly all of the clothing (in which she had been careful to sleep previously). When the policemen knocked, she opened the door a little way. "M. le gendarme sees that I am hardly in a state to receive a visit at this early hour." "Certainly," replied the policeman, "I will not annoy you. Get your clothes on at once." While the woman dressed herself, the Communist General was put beneath the mattress by the other sister, and the bed was made smooth and neat over him. Meanwhile at the door of the next apartment in the same building the questions and answers were heard: "What women are these near you?" "Perfectly respectable women, in good circumstances." "Communists?" "By no means, but the contrary. They will not be at all afraid of a search." There was no collusion in this; the women said afterward that their neighbors would have been astounded had a man been found in their room. The police came in, but did not make so vigorous a search as elsewhere on account of the testimonies they had received, and on account of the appearance of respectability in the room. After keeping him there for the long time I have mentioned, one of the sisters procured one of the many English passports which were sent over to Paris from London in those days. La Cecilia was dressed up in true John Bull style, and started out at night to a neighboring village. There he got on a train, and was now to try the difficult *role*, for a Frenchman, that of passing for an Englishman. But there is one thing in which every Frenchman has faith, namely, the cowardice of the French police. La Cecilia's passport was irregular and he knew it; it was out of date and had not been vised by any Consul in France. But when at the frontier he was questioned on the subject, he declared in English, "I don't understand what you say." The police not comprehending English, an Englishman volunteered to be interpreter. "The gentleman says he does'nt understand your language." "Tell him," said the police, "his passport is not signed." The Englishman having translated this, La Cecilia affected to fall into a fury, and, with the assistance of a few oaths of the English kind, declaring he was a subject of Queen Victoria, and didn't mean to stand insults from any Frenchman, he had the satisfaction of seeing the police falter, and presently leave him, with the remark: "How irritable Englishmen always are." Thus his linguistic accomplishments had done him good service. Once in Belgium, he and his wife managed to get over without difficulty to England; but, alas, while the General was in concealment, his only child had died. But when the first joy of reaching safety with his wife—a literary lady—was over, the distressing circumstances of La Cecilia's position were deeply felt by him. He had pursued his studies in Paris for many years, and had accumulated a valuable library—rich in Oriental works especially—and had, also, many manuscripts, which he had hoped to publish. Managing to communicate with a friend in Paris, he learned to his horror that his library and furniture had been utterly devastated by the soldiers when they found he had fled, and that all his manuscripts had been taken to Versailles, in the hope of finding among them papers criminating the arrested Communists. When it was found that there were no such papers, the MSS. were at once burned—which, considering they were nearly all translations of Eastern literature, was an act of petty vandalism. I am glad to say, however, that upon calling upon General La Cecilia, last evening, I found him rejoicing at the arrival from Paris of a trunk containing seventy-five of his books, which a friend had managed to save, among which were his choicest Persian, Siamese, Arabic, and Chinese originals. These he was looking over fondly, as if they had been his children. He also told me that he had just received an offer of employment as a teacher of languages, at a fair salary.

IMMIGRATION.

Synopsis of the Report of the Special Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Mr. J. Frederick Myers, of the Secretary of the Treasury's office, some time ago, under official instructions, proceeded to Great Britain and Germany, and subsequently to new York, to investigate the subject of immigration, and the proper transportation of immigrants to and within the United States. In a report, as the basis of greater government care and further legislation, he places the fact that the immigration movement, to the average number of 250,000 souls per annum, is not temporary, scarcely fluctuating, but permanent, and the number may reach 500,000 for the next twenty years. This colossal, yet peaceful, people's movement, which changes the very character of the American nation, should become the subject of carefully matured legislation. He has been greatly gratified in finding that the vast masses of immigrants are composed of the best and most enterprising farmers, mechanics, and laborers. It is true the great majority are not rich, nor do they belong to the professional classes, but they generally possess some means, estimated at an average of $120 per head, an abundance of household goods, are in the prime of life, rugged, honest, peaceful, industrious, and thoroughly trained in their callings. He believes, taking all classes of immigrants, not exceeding four per cent belong to the dangerous and criminal elements of society, and not exceeding 1 per cent are actual and convicted criminals. There is, moreover, quite a stream of return steerage passengers, who represent, to some extent, the disappointed failures who vainly live without physical exertion. He has not been able to obtain evidence that any government has pardoned offenders for other than political crimes on condition that they emigrate to the United States; but that, in the absence of all check and watchfulness on the part of our authorities, the temptation to do so is very great, and he has no doubt that criminals recently from prisons do emigrate. He believes that a careful and not merely mechanical registration of name, age, condition, &c., and a reference to home documents, which every *bona fide* emigrant carries, would go very far toward making it unsafe for criminals to land upon our shores. He is decidedly of opinion that the present steerage system should be greatly modified or abolished, and makes suggestions for the protection of emigrants in railway transportation, and advocates an emigrant bureau as a remedy for the evils incident to steerage immigration, and a court of summary jurisdiction. The comfort of immigrants would be greatly promoted if their rights aboard ship were protected by treaty with foreign powers. Mr. Myers concludes his report by answering that part of his instructions as to whether anything can be done under existing law to remedy the present evils. He recommends:

First. That upon the arrival of all steerage emigrants an inspector or inspectors, speaking as many languages as possible, certainly German, shall be sent on board, whose duty it shall be to muster the emigrants and ask them whether they had any grounds of complaint, and in case they had any that seemed to be well founded, to make a memorandum in writing.

Second. To make a complete diagram of the room occupied by steerage passengers, measuring its superficial and cubical space, and also to ascertain the number that occupied said space; and further, to ascertain the quality and quantity of food, the means of ventilation and escape.

Third. To make a duplicate report to the Collector of the Port, who shall furnish one copy to the Treasury Department. He is of the opinion that many abuses would be remedied by the companies themselves if their attention were officially directed to them. Very frequently the stewards and subordinates are responsible for unwholesome and badly cooked food and uncleanliness while the directors of an abundant supply. He fully believes that, in the absence of further legislation, this official inspection would have a beneficial effect. Lastly, inasmuch as foreign ship-owners have raised the question whether a Captain of a foreign ship can be fined and imprisoned by our government for acts done at sea and lawful under his own government, the question of jurisdiction should be referred to the Attorney General for examination and advice, so that, in case of an adverse decision, other remedies may be devised in the new law.

A RUSSIAN CHURCH.

How it is Constructed.

From the New York Times.

Now that the plans for a new church in New York of the established faith of Russia have arrived from St. Petersburgh, it will doubtless be interesting to know how a Russian Church is constructed, and particularly how the edifice in prospect is to be built, on the lot purchased some time ago on Lexington avenue. The Greek or Russian Church is officially known as the Orthodox Eastern Church.

A Russian Orthodox Church is generally built in the form of a cross or of a ship. The position of the edifice is always from west to east. The inner space of the church is divided into three principal parts. In the east is the altar. An entrance to it is generally not accorded to persons not set apart to any service in the church. The second principal division is the church properly so-called, in which the faithful meet for worship. The third division consists of an ante-chamber and a porch, which latter is sometimes called the outer, as the former is designated the inner ante-chamber. The inner ante-chamber was once set apart for the catechumens and certain penitents. It is sometimes called the *trapeza* (table or dining hall), because here in the primitive age of the Church, the love feast of *Agapa* was held; that is, a meal consisting of the gifts brought by the faithful. In the outer hall formerly stood the penitents of the lowest grade, or those usually called *Flentes*.

The first and foremost part of the altar is the holy table. This is first covered with a linen called the *katasarca*, and over this is a light covering called *endytion*. On the upper surface of the table, over the *endytion*, is placed the *iliton*, made of a silk cloth, and in this the Bishop places the *antiminsion*.

As in the temple of the Old Testament, there were in the Holy of Holies, with the ark also, the golden keys, the manna, the rod of Aaron, and the table of the law, so there are in the orthodox Russian Church, also the tabernacle, that is, a vessel wherein are placed the holy gifts for the sick, a cross, as the sign of the eternal priest of our redemption, and a book of gospel, as the depository of his holy law, all of which are placed on the holy table.

Behind the holy table toward the east is erected the throne for the Bishop, on both sides of which are side thrones called the *sedilia*, for the clerics serving with the Bishop. By this is signified the heavenly seat of Jesus Christ and His sovereignty in the Church, and at the same time, also, the participation of His holy Apostles and their successors. At the north side of the altar is placed the *credence table*, for the due preparation on it of the holy gifts for the celebration of the liturgy, which preparation is called the proskomidie. The proskomidie is the memorial of the birth and passion of our Lord, and the credence table signifies the stable or the cave—the birthplace—and also the Golgotha, or the place of the passion and death of our Lord.

The altar is separated from the church proper by a wooden partition called the iconostas, on which are depicted the forms of saints. Through this partition there are three doors leading from the sanctuary to the altar. The central one, the largest one and most holy, is called the kingly, or the holy door, in signification that through this one the holy or the Heavenly King enters into his holy gifts. On the altar side the holy doors are provided with a movable curtain, the drawing or withdrawing of which has reference to the important or more important part of the transaction of the holy table. Through the holy door only a Bishop, priest, or deacon may enter the holy altar.

The holy doors are ever ornamented with the picture of the annunciation, signifying that through the incarnation of God, the Word, heaven was first opened for the redemption of man; and also with the picture of the four evangelists, because they, like Gabriel the archangel, were instrumental in announcing to the world the heavenly message of salvation.

The Russian Chapel in this city is established chiefly for the Imperial Embassy, and for the Russians of the city of New York, but all persons may attend in so far as space permits.

Lynching in Indiana—Six Men Tied Up and Whipped in Owen County—Another Hung Until He Confesses.

From the Louisville Ledger, Nov. 7.

We alluded a few days ago to the mob spirit manifested in many parts of Southern Indiana, and particularly referred to the narrow escape of three men from lynching near Quincy, Owen County. It seems that this little "touch of the mob quality" rather sharpened the appetite of the people for an actual mob demonstration, and they proceeded to gratify this desire.

For some months many robberies have been committed in Owen County, and lately several residences and barns have been fired by incendiaries, and destroyed. Horse-thieves also plied their vocation with enterprise, and to such an extent were these outrages carried that the farmers of the county became greatly exasperated and determined to take the law into their own hands. This determination was the result of the slack administration of the law, as many parties who had been indicted for crimes were able, on the slightest pretext, to escape punishment.

On Friday night forty or fifty citizens, without any disguise, organized and proceeded to the residences of six men, two named Brown, two Anderson, and two Green. These men had all been guilty of numerous crimes, and had always managed to evade the penalty of the law. They were taken from their homes to the woods, tied up, and whipped nearly to death with switches. They were then notified that unless they left the country within twenty-four hours they would be hung.

The lynchers then proceeded to the residence of old man Anderson, father of the two Andersons lynched, and took him to the woods and hung him up to a tree, in order to extort a confession from him of his own guilt and that of the party lynched. He made a full confession, and was then whipped and ordered to forthwith leave the county. All the parties left on Saturday, and if they return will certainly be hung.

The Wharton Trial.

From the Washington Chronicle, Nov. 5.

The trial of Mrs. Wharton, charged with the poisoning of General Ketchum and others, is definitely fixed to take place at Annapolis on the 4th of December next, and the interest in the case is consequently again revived. Applications are again pouring in on the officials from large numbers of persons requesting permits to witness the proceedings. On the part of the accused the following counsel will appear: Messrs. S. Teakle Wallis, J. Nevitt Steele and John H. Thomas, all of whom are eminent at the bar. For the prosecution there will be Hon. Isaac D. Jones, Attorney-General for the State; A. Leo Knot attorney for Baltimore city, and Hiram Revells, District Attorney for Anne Arundel County, Maryland. It is generally conceded that the array of legal ability on both sides is formidable, and yet it is understood that additional prominent counsel will be engaged to assist the prosecution.

Mrs. Wharton has just been transferred from the city jail of Baltimore to the jail at Annapolis, where she will await her trial. She is accompanied by her daughter, who has so devotedly attended her and shared her incarceration since the day of her arrest, never leaving her night or day. They occupy a nicely furnished room situated over the apartments in which the Sheriff and his family reside, and which has nothing in its appearance to indicate that it is a portion of the jail except from bars outside the windows. Mrs. Wharton and her daughter are allowed to supply themselves from without with such necessaries as they desire.

Women Voting.

From the Detroit Tribune, Nov. 7.

Mrs. N. B. Gardner, who voted last fall in the Ninth Ward, voted again at the same place to-day, though without the slightest shadow of authority of law. Mrs. Giles B. Stebbins applied at the First Precinct in the Fifth Ward to vote, but was refused, because, as was stated by the inspectors, she was not registered. Mrs. Stebbins, it appears, applied to the Board of Registration of the Fifth Ward, when it was in session, to be registered. The board refused her application, stating, however, that they would bring the matter before the City Board of Registration. This was accordingly done, and the City Board referred it back to the inspectors of the ward, thus leaving it optional with the inspectors to receive or reject her vote. Mrs. Stebbins appeared at the polls this morning, accompanied by Mrs. Gardner and Mr. G. W. Smith, equipped also with numerous documents advocating the right of women suffrage, and distributed the latter to the inspectors. The ladies were invited into the engine house, where the inspectors were receiving the votes, and Mrs. Stebbins demanded the privilege of voting. The inspectors, Messrs. Wm. Phelps, A. H. Stowell and J. H. Farwell, after considering the matter, refused her application, Mr. Farwell voting in favor of allowing her to vote, and the other two inspectors voting against granting such privilege. The reason stated by the inspectors, as before stated, was that Mrs. Stebbins was not registered.

Application for Papers for the Schooner Horton.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

A letter was received to-day at the Treasury Department from General Butler, setting forth at some length reasons why the papers applied for by the Collector of the Port of Glocester for the schooner Edward A. Horton, recently captured from the Canadian authorities should be issued. Mr. Butler argues that the offence committed by the Gloucester fishermen is not one involving an international controversy. He cites the case of a British vessel seized in Boston several years ago for violation of our navigation laws, but which was taken possession of by her captain and the keeper who was subsequently landed in a Canadian port and sent home at the expense of the owners of the vessel. Our government let the case slide, warning the Collectors of Customs, however, if the vessel again entered an American port to detain her until the penalties incurred were paid. General Butler urges that Captain Knowlton has a right to the schooner's papers, of which he has been deprived of by the Canadians, and considers it would be a mark of great injustice to withhold them from her another day. Secretary Boutwell, however, refuses to recede from the stand taken when the application was first filed, and the issuance of the papers has again been refused.

What a Son of Brigham Young Says Concerning his Father's Movements.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 7.

John W. Young, son of the Mormon leader, staying at present in this city, asserted to a *Tribune* reporter, that the reports of his father's flight are false. His father, he says, asked and obtained 50 stonemasons to accompany him to St. George, for the purpose of building him a house for his winter residence. He made public announcement before he left, of his intention to stay away during the winter. Mr. Young understands that, although the indictment for murder has been found, yet no writ of arrest has been issued. If the authorities telegraph for his father's presence, he thinks he will respond at once in person. In regard to the armed escort, he says that it only numbers twelve men it is much less than the escort usually attending persons travelling through that country, filled as it is with warlike and hostile Indians. He says that the statement in yesterday's *Herald* that the "revelation" was made subsequent to the Territorial enactment against adultery is erroneous, as the "revelation" was given nine or ten years previous. His views in regard this existing trouble are similar to those expressed by Bishop Sharpe and other Mormon leaders, and he hopes for an ultimate peaceful solution.

Our Agricultural Report.

The agricultural report for 1870 shows that our cereal products reached the astonishing aggregate of 1,743,802,600 bushels, of which 1,094,255,000 were corn; 235,884,700 wheat; 247,777,400 oats, the balance being rye, barley, and buckwheat. These crops were all raised on 69,254,016 acres, less than the area of Nevada. Over 24,535,000 tons of hay were gathered from 19,861,805 acres, 2,000,000 less than the surface of Indiana. Upon 350,000 acres, less than half of Rhode Island, we raised 250,628,000 pounds of tobacco. Over 4,400,000 bales of cotton were raised upon 8,680,000 acres—about equal to Delaware and Maryland. The total area required for these leading crops was 99,451,808 acres—about five-sixths of the area of California. The States of California and Oregon would probably be sufficient to contain all our fields, orchards, and gardens under cultivation during the last year. The total value of the above crops was $1,781,808,406.

New Form of Drunkenness.

[From the London Spectator.]

The *Lancet* calls attention to the enormous manufacture of the new sedative drug, chloral. It states that it is sold by tons a week, and quotes a letter from Baron Liebeg, affirming that one German chemist manufactures and sells half a ton every week. Of course, no such quantity is used in medicine, and the *Lancet* seems half afraid that it gets into beer; but there is a simpler explanation, as it will find on inquiry. Taking chloral is a new and popular vice, particularly among women, and is doing at least as much damage as alcohol. The drug is kept in thousands of dressing-cases, and those who begin its use often grow so addicted to it that they pass their lives in a sort of contented stupefaction. Chloral drunkenness will soon be an admitted variety of the species.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORNS. CORNS. DR. KENISON, CHIROPODIST, 853 Wabash-av. Office Hours: 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Cor. 15th street.

BENEFIT OF SUFFERERS.

TEN PER CENT Of Our Gross Sales of Saturday, Nov. 11, Will be handed to the RELIEF FUND COMMITEE, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Sufferers by the Late Fire. MABLEY & HULL, THE GREAT CLOTHIERS OF THE WEST, 122 West Madison-st., CHICAGO.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, Organs, etc. ATTENTION, BUYERS! Julius Bauer & Co., formerly 69 Washington-st., are [located] at 270 AND 614 MICHIGAN-AV., and invite the public to call and examine their new stock of MUSICAL MERCHANDISE, received since the fire from their New York and Baltimore branches, including the celebrated Knabe Pianos, J. Bauer & Co.'s Pianos, Needham's "Silver-Tongue" Organs. A full assortment of Paganini Strings, Violins, Accordions, Concertinas, Guitars, Brass Instruments, etc., which they are offering for CASH, at greatly reduced prices. Pianos and Organs tuned, polished, repaired, and shipped on short notice. JULIUS BAUER & CO 270 and 614 Michigan-av., Office 614 Michigan-av.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots and Shoes. DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, HEADQUARTERS AT 522 Wabash-av., corner Harmon-court, are now receiving a new stock of Boots and Shoes, and are prepared to supply customers.

PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, Manufacturers and Jobbers of BOOTS & SHOES, Have a well-selected Stock at their new Store, 219 Michigan-av., (Opposite Tremont House.) Where we shall be pleased to see our customers and the Trade generally. PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.

Weage, Kirtland & Ordway, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Boots & Shoes, Are receiving a full stock in their new store, No. 223 MICHIGAN-AV., opposite Tremont House, and are ready to supply their old friends and the trade generally. The BEST GOODS AND THE LOWEST PRICES.

T. B. WEBER & CO. BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE. To our friends and the trade: We are now in receipt and have in store at No. 571 State-st., an ENTIRE NEW stock of goods of the very BEST qualities and manufacture. We are prepared to fill orders and sell from stock at our usual low prices; choice styles and good work, including, also, the celebrated WEBER BOOT. T. B. WEBER & CO., No. 571 State-st., formerly Nos. 3, 5, and 7 Lake-st.

HOTELS.

St. James Hotel, LOCATED Corner Clark and Polk-sts, Containing 150 Rooms. The Largest and Best Furnished Hotel in the West. H. A. LORING, Late Matteson House, WILLIS HOWE, Late St. James Hotel, Will be pleased to see their old friends. Ask for 'Busses for the NEW ST. JAMES.

RIVERSIDE HOTEL. Accommodations for the fall and winter at very moderate prices. Inquire at Riverside Hotel, or at the office of the Riverside Improvement Company, 706 WABASH-AV.

CLOTHING.

HENRY W. KING & CO., ARE NOW LOCATED AT 34 & 36 S. Canal-st., Where they are prepared to show a full line of CLOTHING, AND Furnishing Goods. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice Is hereby given that the undersigned having purchased the interest of Henry Horner, in the business of Lazarus Silverman & Co, the said firm is hereby dissolved. The undersigned will carry on the banking and exchange business as heretofore, at 362 Wabash-av., in his own name, and invites his friends and customers to continue their patronage. LAZARUS SILVERMAN. Chicago, Nov. 8, 1871.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BARNUM BROS., IMPORTERS Toys and Fancy Goods, Cor. Michigan-av. and Van Buren-st., Have resumed business for the fourth time in this city. We are thankful that we still have courage, and undoubted confidence in the upbuilding and success of Chicago. We are ready for business with quite a complete stock, which we propose to sell at old prices, and respectfully solicit your orders and remittances.

Millard & Decker, Stationers, Printers, Lithographers, And Blank Book Manufacturers, Temporary Office and Store, 120 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., Manufactory and Works, CORNER WOOD AND TYLER-STS., CHICAGO.

PHŒNIX Coffee and Spice Mills, KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14, 16, AND 18 RIVER-ST. Teas, Coffees, Spices, and Grocers' Sundries.

FRANCIS & WEBBER, OYSTERS, 58 and 60 West Madison-st. All orders promptly filled as before the fire.

M. GRAFF & CO. Have removed to northeast corner Market and Washington-sts., where dealers can find a full assortment of CANNED and DRIED FRUITS, and FANCY GROCERIES. Orders from the country promptly filled.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE AND TOOLS. J. K. TYLER, 260 State-st., late 41 State. A full stock of Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co. LOCK and KNOB now open. AGENT LA BELLE NAILS.

Northwestern Type Foundry, MILWAUKEE. This foundry has now on hand fifteen tons of English and German type. It consists of all sizes, from nonpareil to pica. A half dozen fonts for large sized papers can be furnished at once, with leads, cases, etc., to match. The Milwaukee Sentinel, News, and Vindicator are referred to as samples of the type manufactured at this foundry. For beauty of face and finish, as well as toughness of metal, the type made at this foundry will compare favorably with the type sold by any other foundry in the world. I have also several first-class presses and jobbers for sale. J. A. NOONAN. A first-class electrotype foundry is attached to the type foundry. October 22, 1871.

Harman & Jacobie, ALBANY, N.Y. Proprietors of JACOBIE'S PATENT BRICK MACHINE. We are prepared to fill orders at once for this machine. Those interested are invited to call at the Chicago Tribune Office and examine cuts of the machine, also, the endorsements of the leading brick makers of Albany and Troy. This machine is constructed for steam or water power; will make 40,000 to 50,000 brick of superior quality in ten hours. Circulars and full information given. Write HARMAN & JACOBIE, Albany, N.Y.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE REMOVED TO Northwest Cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., Room 6. Money to loan on Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry.

DOW, MORAN & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN CHEESE, FLOUR, GRAIN, &C. 70 and 72 West Lake-st., Chicago.

J. B. HOBBS & CO. Produce and Commission Merchants, ESTABLISHED 1837. We are prepared to make advances on consignments of flour and grain. [illegible]

J. M. Stine, Kramer & Co., announce to their friends and the trade generally that they have temporarily located at 519 STATE STREET, Near Harmon-court, where they will open in a few days, a fresh and desirable stock of Notions, Hosiery, Gents Furnishing Goods, etc., at popular prices. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

BRICK AND STONE OLD AND NEW BOUGHT FOR CASH, BY LYMAN, BRIDGES & CO. Dealer in all kinds of Building Materials and Ready made Houses, corner Carroll and Sangamon-sts.

MAGILL & HALL, DEALERS IN SALT. Office and dock southwest cor. Market & Washington-sts.

CLEVELAND & FRENCH, Landscape Architects, Civil Engineers, and Surveyors. 364 WABASH-AV.

SURVEYOR. SAM'L S. GREELEY, 364 Wabash-av., southeast corner of Harrison, in kitchen.

WM. BLAIR & CO., Nos. 30 and 32 South Canal-st. Are receiving, at their NEW STORE, a full stock of Hardware, Tin Plate and Tinners' Stock.

J. MASON PARKER, Negotiator of Chicago Mortgages and Real Estate, No. 3 Boston Post Building, Boston. Refers to Hon. Jas. F. Joy, Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, Hon. Mark Skinner.

Window Glass. D. S. SCHANCK & SONS, Importers of Plate and Window Glass, 27 Chambers-st., New York.

C. Dahlgren's NORTHWESTERN STEAM DYE WORKS, 120 West Randolph-st. All kinds of ladies' and gents' garments cleaned or dyed in the finest style at former prices.

TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO., WOOL, GRASS SEEDS, &c., Office and warehouse opposite 306 MICHIGAN-AV., CHICAGO. Liberal advances on consignments.

Dr. V. L. Hurlbut. Office at [illegible] Wabash-av., Room 2, southeast corner Harrison-st., Chicago. Office hours, 8 a.m. precisely, 11 a.m. to 12 m., 2 to 3½ p.m., 7 to 7½ p.m.

Boots and Shoes. J. T. JEWETT, 1081 State-st. I have opened my business at the above number, where I have the facilities to meet the wants of my former patrons, as well as those who may favor me with a call.

H. W. Rogers, Jr., & Bro., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SEED MERCHANTS, 10 West Randolph-st.

Chas. B. Messinger. Successor to Browne & Messinger, manufacturer and wholesale dealer in Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars, 186, 188 and 190 Summit-st., Toledo, O. Orders solicited.

BUSINESS CARDS.

TO DRUGGISTS AND DYERS. OUR STOCK OF Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs Is now as large as ever, at no advance upon old prices. Logwood, Fustic, Cochineal, Bi Carbonate, etc.; also a superb stock of Anilines. Our stock of Manufacturers' Supplies is rapidly recuperating, and we shall be able soon to supply our usual orders. ENOS BROWN & CO., 58 South Canal-st.

J. B. HOBBS & CO., Commission Merchants. (ESTABLISHED 1837.) Receivers of Standard Brands of Spring and Winter Wheat, Flours. GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. Advances made on Consignments. Grain Bought and Sold on Margins. OFFICE, 58 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

KEITH BROTHERS Have re-opened a full and complete stock of Hats, Caps, Millinery, Furs, Buck Goods, Buffalo and fancy Robes, at their new brick building, corner of Michigan-av. and Washington-st. All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

ESTABLISHED IN 1837. RUMSEY, BRO. & CO., Commission Merchants, 43 West Washington-st., are prepared to advance as usual on Grain, Provisions, etc., to hold on margins in this market or for shipment East, and will attend to all branches of the business with the same liberality and attention as heretofore.

28 and 30 Sixteenth-st. HART BROTHERS, Wholesale Shirts, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, beg to announce to their patrons that they have resumed their business at Nos. 28 and 30 Sixteenth-st. Our customers will find a complete stock, and we now have every facility to serve them promptly. Orders from the country will be faithfully executed. HART BROTHERS.

C. A. HAVENS, TEACHER OF Piano, Organ, and Harmony, At the First Baptist Church. Monday and Thursday, 4 to 5 p.m., Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3 p.m., Saturday, 5 to 6 p.m. At residence, 36 Myrick-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-st., 8 to 11 a.m.

A. C. KELLOGG & CO., Steam Job Printers, 45 West Washington-st., AND 46 South Desplaines-st., Are Prepared to Fill all Orders Promptly. CALL AND SEE US.

SALT! CEMENT! FULL STOCKS ON HAND. Orders filled promptly. HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, Office at 108 EAST MONROE-ST., CHICAGO.

S. RANKIN & CO., Architectural Iron Works, CINCINNATI. Manufacture Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railings, and all Iron Work used in the erection of buildings.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co., Civil Engineers and Contractors, 99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago. Contracts for railroad, dock and bridge building.

SCHWEITZER & BEER, Late of 156 Lake-st., Importers of Fancy Goods, Toys, Baskets, &c., Ready for business again at 536 W. Madison-st., Orders and calls respectfully solicited.

BISHOP, HUBBARD & CO., Commission Merchants, 22 North Canal-st., have unsurpassed facilities for handling Produce, and give special attention to the sale of Green and Dried Fruits, Seeds, Beans, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Tallow, Lard, Dressed Hogs, Dressed Poultry, etc. Liberal drafts allowed on consignments.

S. D. Childs, Jr., & Co., formerly at 117 1-2 Randolph-st., have now a full stock of goods in their line. Seal Presses, [illegible] Wedding Cards, Notes, Envelopes, etc., and are fully prepared to execute the ENGRAVING, DIE-SINKING, SEAL AND STENCIL BUSINESS, [illegible] all work as speedily, artistically, and at the same rates as before the fire. No. 23 Kinzie-st., cor. Kingsbury, North Side.

SHUFELDT & BALL, LAWYERS, 219 WEST MADISON-ST. Collect Insurance losses, and pay cash for claims against some of the Chicago companies.

Crockery, China, and Glassware. MILLER & HAVENS, formerly with Burley & Tyrrell, are daily receiving a general assortment at 562 State-st., near Field, Leiter & Co., where they will be pleased to see all their old friends and patrons.

THICK PAPER HANGINGS. Just the thing to keep out the wind and cold from board offices. ALEX. DRAKE, 178 West Madison-st.

FULLER, WARREN & CO., Office: North Pier, near Light House. Full assortment Stewart's Stoves, Lawson Furnaces, Warren Ranges. The only wholesale stove warehouse left by the great fire, with the largest and most complete stock in the West.

DR. MARGUERAT, 100 Third-av., cor. Harrison-st.

Eagle Iron Foundry, (Established in 1840.) Samuel J. Creswell, Jr., 810, 814, 816 and 818 Race-st., PHILADELPHIA. Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc., etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes, Sinks, etc. [illegible] Castings, etc. Odd castings of all descriptions.

GEO. H. FROST, City Surveyor and Draughtsman, 500 Wabash-av., Basement.

Parker, Letz & Co., Corner Desplaines and Carroll-sts. Successors to S. Parker, 168 Washington-st., Contractors and Dealers in Railroad supplies.

EDUCATIONAL.

Bryant & Stratton's CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE. This popular institution, after a suspension of a few days, by reason of the great fire, is now in full operation, corner Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av., with the full corps of teachers, and ample accommodations. New students are entering daily. An abundance of good boarding places at former prices. The $75 scholarship, for entire course, time unlimited, will be sold during November and December for $60. Most of the railroads entering Chicago have depots on Twenty-second-st., not far from the college. Boarding places furnished at the college office. For further information call upon or address BRYANT & STRATTON, corner Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

BROWN BROTHERS, 290 East Monroe street, (OLD PLACE,) MANUFACTURERS OF Hyatt's Patent Sidewalk Lights, AND HUNT'S CELEBRATED "Dakota" Soft Coal Stoves, May be found at the old quarters, as above, ready for orders.

ORIGIN OF THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

Interesting Statement by the French Ambassador at Berlin--Bits of Secret History.

Count Benedetti, who for several years preceding the declaration of war against Germany in 1870 was the French Ambassador at Berlin, has published a volume of 450 pages entitled "My Mission in Prussia," giving his version of the origin of the war. In his preface he says that he is not chargeable with the diplomatic offense of letting the French Government remain ignorant of what was going on in Germany before July, 1870. On the contrary, he announced the Hohenzollern candidature as early as the month of March, 1869. Several preliminary chapters are devoted to describing the relations between France and Germany from the battle of Koniggratz to the Spanish difficulty. But the most important part of the volume refers to the negotiations at Ems.

According to M. Benedetti, it was about 11 o'clock of the morning of July 8 that he arrived at Ems; it was in the afternoon of the 10th that he left that watering-place, and in that brief interval the two governments were committed to war. On the 7th of July M. Benedetti was at Wildbad, when he received orders from Paris to go at once to Ems, where instructions would await him. Those instructions, signed by the Duc de Grammont, he here prints at length. Prince Leopold had accepted the position of Spanish candidate for the Crown of Spain. The King of Prussia had professed, says the despatch, that he was altogether indifferent to the fact. "In that case," said the Duc, "we beg of him to be so no longer, but to interfere, if not by order, at least by counsels, to prevent the further progress of the design." In a private letter of the same date, July 7, M. de Grammont said: "You must really get a downright answer from the King, and this is what alone will satisfy us. The King's government does not approve of the acceptance signified by Prince Leopold, and orders him to withdraw it as given without the King's permission." Thus early he wrote in the same letter: "We cannot be put off, for in case of a non-satisfactory reply, next Saturday movements must begin to enable the army to take the field within a fortnight. Get the King to revoke his permission, and all will be immense success; if not, it will be war. But no ambiguities, no delays." On the day after his arrival M. Benedetti was received by the King, and dined with him. In a long conversation the King said he had given his consent to Prince Leopold's candidature, but only as head of the family, not as sovereign, and his government had had nothing to say in the matter. The negotiations on the subject had been, and had to the Spanish Government, and the Prince. M. Benedetti urged that the public would never be brought to understand this distinction, and pressed the King much to consider the state of public feeling in France, and the ease with which he might render a priceless service to the cause of peace, but the King was immovable, maintaining that the Prince's resolution in no wise affected the honor of France. At last, however, he said he had written to the Prince's father, Prince Antoine, and had asked him whether his son had considered the excitement that was existing in France on the subject, and whether he expected to hear from him on the subject. M. Benedetti easily obtained the promise that as soon as the King received Prince Antoine's reply he would see him again. In the course of the conversation the King spoke warmly respecting the language held by the Duc de Grammont in the Assembly, which he said was very like a provocation to Prussia.

On the 10th M. Benedetti did not see the King till late in the evening, but on that day M. de Grammont telegraphed: "We cannot wait; we must have an answer before the day is over. Our preparations must begin. We cannot let Prussia get first." Such is the same day he telegraphed: "Let me have a despatch which I can read to the Chamber. Tell us that the King knew of and authorized the renunciation of the Prince, or he now asks for time to confer with the Prince before making known his further resolution." M. Benedetti, on Sunday, 9th, was cautioned by Paris: war, he said, would become inevitable if military preparations were commenced with ostentation. In the evening he saw the King and told him that the French Government could not possibly put off its explanations in the Assembly. The King said he had not heard from Prince Leopold, but would receive Mr. Benedetti in the morning. On the 10th the Duc de Grammont wrote to M. Benedetti a private letter, in which he said, "We really cannot allow ourselves categories to go before us to-day, as they got before Austria in 1866. Besides, I tell you frankly public opinion is vehemently excited, and threatens to take the control of affairs out of our hands. We must begin, and we shall not wait longer than until the arrival of your despatch. I shall call in the 300,000 men who are liable. I beg you earnestly to telegraph me something clear and decisive, if the King will not counsel the Prince of Hohenzollern to give way—well, there is nothing for it but war, and in a few days we shall be on the Rhine." On the 10th, M. Benedetti obtained an auditory audience of the King, which lasted an hour. The King asked the French Minister to telegraph to Paris, and say that he expected an answer from Prince Leopold that evening or next day, and would see M. Benedetti immediately upon its arrival. In the course of the conversation the King said, "I am not so ignorant as you may suppose of the preparations your people are making in Paris, and I tell you frankly that I on my side am taking care not to be surprised." He afterward added that the trusted peace would be maintained, and that it would be for it Paris they would only wait the short time that would be necessary to enable him to contribute to that result. M. Benedetti explained to his government that the King's anxiety seemed to be that he should not stand before Germany as having any responsibility in the matter of Prince Leopold's candidature, but should let the withdrawal be entirely the Prince's act.

On the 11th M. de Grammont telegraphed to M. Benedetti that the latter was not dealing with sufficient firmness, and his language did not correspond to the position taken by the Emperor's government. The King's explanations between himself and his government must be rejected; the King must positively forbid the Prince to persist in his candidature, and neither silence nor ambiguity on his part would be taken to signify a refusal. On the 12th M. de Grammont sent two telegrams. In the first he complained to wait a day for the King's answer; in the second, marked "very confidential," he said, "Employ all your skill to be able to inform us that the renunciation of the Prince has been announced officially to the King, and dined with him. In a long conversation the King said he had given his consent to Prince Leopold's candidature, but only as head of the family, not as sovereign, and his government had had nothing to say in the matter. The negotiations on the subject had been, and had to the Spanish Government, and the Prince. M. Benedetti urged that the public would never be brought to understand this distinction, and pressed the King much to consider the state of public feeling in France, and the ease with which he might render a priceless service to the cause of peace, but the King was immovable, maintaining that the Prince's resolution in no wise affected the honor of France. At last, however, he said he had written to the Prince's father, Prince Antoine, and had asked him whether his son had considered the excitement that was existing in France on the subject, and whether he expected to hear from him on the subject. M. Benedetti easily obtained the promise that as soon as the King received Prince Antoine's reply he would see him again. In the course of the conversation the King spoke warmly respecting the language held by the Duc de Grammont in the Assembly, which he said was very like a provocation to Prussia.

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M. Benedetti saw the King on the 13th, and preferred the new demand according to his instructions; but the King firmly refused to comply with it. He neither could nor would, he said, take any such engagement. While he was with the King, the Duc de Grammont's inditing and sent him more urgent telegram to the effect that France was not, and could not be, satisfied with what the King had done. At his last audience, M. Benedetti was led by the King to expect that he would see him again on the following day, but instead he himself received a visit from the King's Aide-de-camp, Prince Radziwil; and learned from him that the King considered the matter terminated, and that anything more M. Benedetti might have to urge must be communicated to the Ministers. M. Benedetti attributes the King's refusal to see him to wounded feelings, as he had in the interval received from his Minister at Paris, Baron Werther, an account of his interview with the Duc de Grammont and M. Ollivier, in which they were represented as making demands upon the King, which the latter considered derogatory. But in any case, M. Benedetti says, there was no want of courtesy at Ems on either side. M. Benedetti, according to orders, returned to Paris and the King went to Berlin, with whose result is only too well known. M. Benedetti proves convincingly that he faithfully executed his instructions, and is less successful in showing that the war was forced on the Emperor's government by the Assembly, the newspapers, and the population of Paris.

Terrible Crime on the Hudson River Railroad Track--A Man Shot and Left for the Cars to Run Over.

It was briefly noticed a few days since, that a man named Gustave Knester was found lying half dead, on the Hudson River Railroad track near Riverdale. The particulars of the affair reveal a horrible tale, which makes the blood run cold. At 2 o'clock Wednesday morning the engineer of a southerly bound train saw a man sitting or lying on the track between Riverdale and Spuyten Duyvil. He whistled down brakes, and the locomotive run over the man before the train was stopped. The conductor walked back and found Knester lifelessly unconscious and bathed in blood. There were four gashes on his face, and the blood gushed out of the arteries of his arms, which were mangled and cut to pieces. He was well dressed, but clots of blood were found over the diamond on the shirt and over the rings on the finger. He was lifted into a car and conveyed to New York, and at once sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Upon examining him after his arrival there, it was found that near the right temple a pistol ball had entered and gone out of the left cheek. It had gone straight through the head and cut all the bones in two, and an inch and a half below another ball had passed through. He was still alive and able to speak, and stated to a reporter that he left the fair of the American Institute at a late hour the night previous and took the cars for Bergen. There he took a one-horse car for Manhattanville, where, with several friends, he took passage on a train for Yonkers. At Riverdale he got out of the train for a moment, when it went off, leaving him behind. He walked a little way when three men came after him; they were excited and talked excitedly; one told him he would shoot him, and did shoot him. He fell on the track and hearing a train coming tried to crawl away. He did crawl a little, but could not go any further when the train came over his arms. At this stage of his whispering to the reporter his eyelids dropped and he could speak no more. He cannot recover. He was the owner of a large white horse in Yonkers and belongs to a highly respectable German family. A large amount of money, which he had in the pocket, was found untouched, but his gold watch was missing.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS

Through Line,

And Louisiana New Short Route

FROM

CHICAGO TO KANSAS CITY.

On and after Monday, October 30th, 1871, trains will leave Alton, Side Union Depot, near Madison st. bridge, as follows:

Leave.

9:30 a. m. (except Sunday) Express Mail, for St. Louis, via Main Line and Air Line.

3:00 p. m. (except Sunday) Fast Express, for Kansas City, direct, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.

5:15 p. m., (except Sunday) Joliet Accommodation.

4:30 p. m. (except Sunday) Night Express for St. Louis, via Main Line. On Sunday this train runs to Springfield only.

9:00 p. m. (except Saturday) Lightning Express for St. Louis, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville division.

9:00 p. m. (except Saturday) Express for Kansas City, direct, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.

Arrive.

From St. Louis daily—7:15 a. m.; 4:30 p. m. (except Sunday); and 7:00 p. m. (except Sunday).

From Kansas City daily—9:15 a.m. (except Monday) and 4:30 p. m. (except Sunday).

Joliet Accommodation daily—9:40 a. m. (except Sunday).

The cars of this line are of the latest and best construction, and are unsurpassed for comfort and convenience by any other route.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping, Dining and Smoking cars are run on all our lines. The only line running these cars between Chicago and St. Louis, and on this account of their RICHNESS AND ELEGANCE, and on Saturday night trains, and making the time to eleven hours.

J. C. McMULLIN,
General Superintendent, Chicago.

JAMES CHARLTON, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

PULLMAN

Palace Car Co.

General Office,

506 Michigan-av.

LAND TITLES.

Show Your Titles.

All persons owning REAL ESTATE in Cook County should at once prepare to PROVE THEIR TITLES. After an act is passed providing for this, it will take years FOR OUR COURTS TO COMPLETE THE BUSINESS. Therefore if you wish to save expense and delay, hand in your abstracts, deeds, &c., at once, as the business will be taken up in regular order. "First come first served." Charges low.

HOLLIN P. BLANCHARD,

REAL ESTATE ATTORNEY,

No. 393 Wabash-av.,

IN BASEMENT.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT:

For Sight is Priceless!!

TRADE MARK

But the Diamond Spectacles Will Preserve it. IF YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT

PERFECT LENSES.

Ground from minute crystal pebbles, scientifically, and derive their name from the exact form of their REMARKABLE and PERFECT adaptation to the eye. They are warranted superior to SPENCER & CO., Opticians, NEW YORK.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the nation.

J. P. MAYO, Jr.,

Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ill., from whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

DRUGGISTS.

HURLBUT & KIDALL,

Wholesale Druggists,

619 State-st.

We now have our usual complete stock of Drugs, Druggists' Glassware, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Soapmakers' Stock, etc., and can now fill all orders in our line at the lowest possible prices.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES,

Of All Sizes.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.

111 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

GENERAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

American Merchants' Union Express Company, Asst.-Gen'l. Supts. Office, North-western Division, Chicago, Nov. 2, 1871.

The American Merchants' Union Express Company will on Saturday morning, Nov. 4, remove their General Office from Twenty-second-st., corner Indiana-av., to Fourth-av., corner Harrison-st. Mails also opened a permanent office for the accommodation of our West Side patrons at 52 West Randolph-st., corner of Green-st.; also freight received at all our freight depots. Said office will remain open (M. C. R. R.), and No. 50 West Washington-st., Milwaukee Depot, Air Line, Twenty-second-st. Depot, freight can be delivered goods to points on the Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy, and Great Western Railroads, and Chicago & Danville.

C. W. HARRIS, Agent. CHAS. FARGO, Asst. Gen'l. Supt.

Convict Labor to Let.

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, hereby offer the labor of from fifty (50) to one hundred (100) convicts, and solicit bids for the same. Those men have been variously employed in wagonmaking, Schmidtbing, machine, and fine work.

Contracts are to commence after such bids are accepted, and be continued for a term not less than one year, unless sooner terminated by a good and sufficient bond in the penalty of five thousand dollars, with sureties, to be approved by one of the Commissioners of the Warden.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which in the judgment is not in the interest of the State.

Further particulars with regard to our circulars, which can be had on application to Elmer Washburn, Warden of the Penitentiary, to whom all bids are to be sent, and who will answer any inquiries addressed to him.

The bids will be opened at 1 o'clock p. m. on the 21st day of November, 1871, in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

JOHN REID,
CASPAR BUTZ,
RICHARD ROWETT,
Commissioners.

Joliet, Ill., Oct. 25, 1871.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following are the names of some of the leading business houses in the city

Advertising Agency.

H. H. CHARLESTON, Architect.—Advertising Agent for all Chicago daily papers, and receives all cash for the Directory. Offices, 48 South Canal and 466 State-st.

LOUIS LLOYD & CO., Gen. Agents, 59 W. Randolph. COOK, COBURN & CO., Newspaper Advertising Agents for all papers in the United States, 45 Wabash-av.

Agricultural Implements.

ATWATER & CO., 51 and 53 North Jefferson-st.

Architects.

W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Pack-court.
DIXON & HASELGREEN, 122 Dearborn-st.
ROBB & ARCHITECT, 64 West Madison-st.
E. S. JENISON, 153 State-st.
JOHN M. VAN OSDEL, 320 State-st.
D. CLEVELAND, 78 Wabash-av.
WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON, 167 and 169 LaSalle-st.
JAMES H. MAUD, 167 and 169 LaSalle-st.
WILLIAM TUTHILL, 167 and 169 LaSalle-st.
PEACEY & SYMMONDS, 448 State-st.
GEO. O. GARNSEY, 472 Wabash-av.
JOHN W. OTIS, 167 and 169 LaSalle-st.
Wm. THOMAS, 88 W. Lake-st.
JOHN M. VINCENT, Madison, bet. Dearb. and State.
J. B. & W. O. CORLISS, 101 Washington-st., up Stairs.

Attorneys at Law.

SHORTALL & HOAGLAND, 108 Wabash-av.

Auctioneers.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., 4 and 4 Randolph-st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.

HALLOCK & WHEELER, 12 West Randolph-st.
E. R. PRESTON, 38 S. Canal-st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Michigan-st. and Rar. Pierce-st.

Belting Manufacturers.

MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph-st.

Bonnets.

MITCHELL & HATHAWAY, 58 South Canal.
MRS. G. HOLDEN, 320 Madison-st.
A. R. & S. CHICK, 220 W. Madison-st.

Boots and Shoes.

FARNUM, PEARCE & CO., 22 and 24 West Madison-st.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 223 Wabash-av.
GOODYEAR'S RUBBER MANUFACTURING CO., 42 Wabash-av.
C. M. HENDERSON, 42 Wabash-av., and Congress-st.
J. B. LASKIN, 183 West Madison-st.
M. & H. MILLER & CO., 235 South-st.
HADLEY, FOX & CO., 200 Mich.-av.
HOOD & CO., 200 Michigan-av.

Baking Powder.

DR. PRICE'S Cream, 47 and 49 West Lake-st.

Boilers.

C. MASON & CO., cor. Clinton and Carroll-sts.

Bag Manufactory.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 48 and 50 Madison-st.
J. & H. CHAPMAN, 201 West Washington-st.

Bedding.

A. S. INMAN & CO., 125 W. Lake-st.

Banks.

MECHANICS' AND MANF. EX., 69 State-st.
NATIONAL LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 92 West Randolph-st.
FIRST NATIONAL, 42 Washington-st.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 479 Wabash-av. Branch office, 1 Merchants' Exchange.
NORMAL BANKING COMPANY, 167 and 169 LaSalle-st.
SAVING BANK, cor. Canal and Washington-sts.
FIFTH NATIONAL, 107 Washington-st.
MANUFACTURERS, 484 Wabash-av.
NATION BANK OF COMMERCE, 96 Wabash-av.
UNION SAVINGS BANK, 100 Wabash-av.
COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, 122 Wabash-av.
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, 120 Washington-st.
NORTH-WESTERN NATIONAL BANK, 88 Washington-st.
CITY NATIONAL, 47 West Washington-st.
MERRILL, LILLIE & CO., 40 Wall-st., New York.
ROLLANSBEE & SON, 37 Wabash-av.
CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK, 90 Washington-st.
CISHMAN & HARDIN, Bankers, 10 N. Canal-st.
THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, 18 Arcade-av.
MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' & MECHANICS' SAVING BANK, 64 South Halsted-st.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., 56 Washington-st.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK, 42 Wabash-av.
MERCHANTS' LOAN & TRUST CO., 100 Wabash-av.
REAL ESTATE LOAN & TRUST CO., 100 Wabash-av.

Brass Founders.

WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 47 S. Canal-st.

Brush Manufacturers.

GEETS, LUNDAHL & CO., 226 W. Madison-st.

Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 42 Wabash-av., and at works corner Kinzie and Sherwin-sts.

Brokers.

JNO. S. BARRETT & CO., 208 West Lake-st.

Bridge and Hod Hoisters.

WELLS, FRENCH & CO., 329 Wabash-av.

Building Felt.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & RUSSELL, 220 E. Monroe-st.

Carriages.

COAN & TEN BROEK, 67 and 69 Randolph.

Carriage and Wagon Sign Painting.

E. NIEMEYER, 199 West Washington-st.

Carpets.

R. P. HOLLISTER & CO., 10 and 12 North Canal-st.
ALLEN & BOYD, 36 West Lake-st.

Clothing.

HENRY W. KING & CO., 51 & 53 South Canal-st.
STUTZ & MAYER, 55 West Randolph-st.
CUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 68 Wabash-av.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, cor. Harrison-st.
BOSTON SQUARE DEALING, Madison, cor. Peoria.
MORTON & CO., 202 Wabash-av.
EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO., 42 and 47 W. Madison.
EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO., 178 State-st.
FRENCH & CO., 178 State-st.
THE ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE (S. D. Child & Co.), 151 West Washington-st.
J. H. HARRIS, 75 Wabash-av.

Clothing (Boys)

C. C. COLLINS, 70 West Lake-st.

Civil Engineer and Contractor.

G. C. MORRILL, 167 and 169 LaSalle-st.

Commercial Agency.

TAPPAN, McKILLOP & CO., 22 and 27 S. Canal-st.
Branch office, 167 and 169 LaSalle-st.
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON, 35 Canal-st.

Commission Merchants.

FANT, CODE & CO., 123 West Randolph-st.

Chicago Conference Committee.

JOHN McCARTER, Pres., 120 West Washington-st.

Cement.

HASKIN, KETIN & WHEELER, 106 East Monroe-st.
UNION A. & S. CO., 21 Market-st.

Chemical Works.

GILLET, McCULLOCH & CO., 25 West Lake-st.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE & CO., Mich.-av., near Jackson.
GEO. F. & CO., opposite 22 Clark-st.

Cutlery.

GILBERT & McCALLY, 262 State-st.

Crackers.

HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market-st.
B. P. H. & CO., 407 West Madison-st.
S. B. P. & CO., 1 and 3 Canal-st.
EBERT, SCHULTZ & CO., 57 and 59 Wabash-av.

Crackers.

G. L. W. MAN & CO., 61, 63, Clinton-st.

Commission Merchants.

PRESTON & CO., 45 South Canal-st.
BURNS, KING & CO., 44 West Washington-st.
WALL & CO., HENDERSON, Randolph-st.
BENSLEY & WARDWELL, 56 West Washington-st.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., cor. Canal and Lake-sts.
MERCHANTS' DESPATCH TRANSPORTATION CO., 75 and 77 W. Clinton-st.
PLANT, TIRE & CO., 25 and 27 W. Clinton-st.
WILLIAMS & CO., 93 Randolph-st.
McWILLIAMS & CO., 93 Randolph-st.
McWILLIAMS & CO., 93 Randolph-st.
CUMFORD & CO., (Sunswiss) 45 S. Canal-st.
J. M. CUMMINGS & CO., 167 and 169 LaSalle-st.

CURTIS & DANTER, (dried fruit) 30 and 32 West Randolph-st.

Carpenter.

J. W. WEBBER, 91 and 93 West Madison-st.
O. W. BUTTS & BROS., 172 West Randolph-st.
C. F. HOUGH, 172 West Randolph-st.
F. BECKEL & CO., 126 West Randolph-st.
FRED. W. WILLIAMS, 167 and 169 LaSalle-st.
EAGLE, CANFIELD & PRAGH, 90 West Lake-st.
CHARLES LEVANS & CO., 93 West Lake-st.
HOUSE, CORD & CO., 68 to 72 Clinton-st.
C. H. HUTCHINS & SON, 68 to 72 Clinton-st.
R. F. JACOBS & CO., 86 and 88 State.
KERLEE & WINCHELL, 90 West Lake-st.
NELSON & CARR, 31 East Kinzie-st.
CHARLES A. HAIGHT & CO., 31 Arcade-av.
McDERMID & OSTELL, 24 and 26 Canal-st.
C. C. BROWNELL, 69 West Lake-st.
C. H. WEAVER, 222 West Lake-st.
GEO. H. WEAVER, 22 and 27 North Clinton-st.
GILBERT & RIGA, 45 South Canal.
THOS. H. ALLEN & CO., 7 West Washington-st.
J. BOYLES, No. 182 Park-st.
SMITH & DEXTER, 75 and 77 Clinton-st.
SMITH & DEXTER, Planer, 60 and 62 Lake-st.
GEO. SCRIBNER & CO., cor. Canal and Randolph-st.
GEO. SCRIBNER & CO., Planer, 229 E. Randolph-st.
D. W. BARKER & CO., Planer, 60 and 62 Lake-st.
D. W. BARKER & CO., Planer, 60 and 62 N. Jefferson-st.
W. L. FITZ & CO., 87 North Jefferson-st.
WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., 29 West Randolph-st.
WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., 230 West Randolph-st.
G. D. DICKINSON, 207 State-st.
DICKINSON & CO., 20 South Jefferson-st.
FORD & CO., 164 West Lake-st.
REDMOND & CO., east side Michigan-av., bet. Congress and Van Buren-sts.
J. NICKERSON & SON, 241 Mich.-av.
HAGUE & CO., 86 West Washington-st.
HIGGLE & CO., 42 West Washington-st.
MOSS-TOOK, 213 and 215 Wabash-av. Planer, 60 and 62 Lake-st.
D. W. INGALIS & CO., 36 South Canal, cor. Washington.
WALKER & HALL, east end Lake-st. Bridge.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 75 Market-st.

Conveyors and Coopers' Stock.

W. T. BALL 97 E. Pemplaine-st.

Coal Dealers.

WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury-st.
CHICAGO & WILMINGTON COAL CO., 2 West Van Buren-st.

Crockery, Glassware, &c.

F. & E. HAGGIN, 61 West Lake-st., and corner Canal and Taylor-sts.

Cloaks and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

HUTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 171 Twenty-second-st.

Clocks.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 87 Wabash-av.

Coffee and Spice Mills.

UNION COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS, 126 State-st.

Chromos, Engravings, Frames, &c.

C. D. ORVIS & CO., 201 Wabash-av.

Cheese.

DAVIS BROS., Mich.-av., near Eldridge court.

Detective & Preventive Agency.

PINKERTON'S, 85 W. Washington-st.

Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

DICKINSON, LEACH & CO., 52 South Canal-st.
KIRBY, SIMMONS & CO., 35 South Canal-st.
H. H. KENNEDY & CO., 40 Michigan-av.

Druggists.

THOMAS WHITFIELD, 503 State-st.
BUCK & LEACH, Wholesale Druggists, 57 Sixteenth-st.
ELLIS & SEARS, 207, 224 and Wabash-av.
HOLLISTER & CO., 51 and 53 Wabash-av.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REED, 167, 169 and 171 South-st.
E. BURNHAM & SON, 216 S. Sangamon-st.
BORD, SMITH & CO., 77 and 79 Clinton-st.

Jobbing Druggists.

HURLBUT & KIDALL, 85, 89 State-st.

Dry Goods.

J. R. SHAW, 241 and 243 West Madison-st.
HARLOW, ALEXANDER & CO., 21 to 25 S. Canal-st.
C. A. & E. PARDRIDGE, 60 and 62 Lake-st.
BOWEN, RUNTA & WILSON, 29 Michigan-av.

Dyers.

EDMUND NOTER, N. W. cor. W. Lake and Paulina.
H. & H. DAKE, 32 and 34 Washington-st.
T. J. BEGOLY, 226 West Madison-st.

Dyers.

COOK & McLAIN, 262 State-st.

Duryea's Starch.

HENRY C. SMITH, Agent, 93 State-st.

Dried Fruits.

MACHAN, WRIGHT & CO., opp. 203 Michigan-av.
SHERMAN, HALL & COOK, opp. 204 Michigan-av.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which in the judgment is not in the interest of the State.

Further particulars with regard to our circulars, which can be had on application to Elmer Washburn, Warden of the Penitentiary, to whom all bids are to be sent, and who will answer any inquiries addressed to him.

The bids will be opened at 1 o'clock p. m. on the 21st day of November, 1871, in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

JOHN REID,
CASPAR BUTZ,
RICHARD ROWETT,
Commissioners.

Joliet, Ill., Oct. 25, 1871.

Engines, Machinery.

E. D. KENDRICK, 39 South Canal-st.
CASE, LOCKWOOD & CO., 122 and 124 W. Randolph-st.

Forwarding and Insurance.

G. K. CRANE & CO., 45 and 47 Randolph & Halsted Sts.

Fish and Fishing Tackle.

W. GRANT, 109 and 111 Madison-st.
HENRY E. CUSHING, 107 and 109 South Clinton-st.
HENRY E. CUSHING, 107 Wabash-av.
C. KEYSER, 89 Wabash-av.

Furniture.

A. L. HALE & CO., 10, 12, 14 and 16 North Canal-st.
THAYER & TORRY FURNITURE CO., 45 to West Randolph-st.
C. & E. PETTIBONE, 208, 210 and 212 West Lake-st.
FOSTER, KING & CO., 20 and 22 Washington-st.
Fire Proof Safes, 36 Washington-st.

Fish Dealers.

J. F. HOBSON & SON, 30 Canal-st.
AYE CAMPBELL, 21 to 26 Jefferson-st.

Farm Wagons.

PETER SCHUTTLER, 42 and 44 South Clinton-st.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

BROWN & PRIOR, 403 Wabash-av.
COLLINS & HUNTER, 69 Wabash-av.
PHILLIPS & MATTHEWS, 167 and 169 LaSalle-st.
PEACEY & SYMMONDS, 448 State-st.
GEO. O. GARNSEY, 472 Wabash-av.
JOHN W. OTIS, 167 and 169 LaSalle-st.
Wm. THOMAS, 88 W. Lake-st.
JAMES H. MAUD, 167 and 169 LaSalle-st.
WILLIAM TUTHILL, 167 and 169 LaSalle-st.

Gold Pens and Jewelry.

ALEX. LAMBURN & CO., 162 West Washington-st.
WALTER THELSEN, 322 Lake-st.

Grocers.

CRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 70 South Canal-st.
GOULD, HOLT & CO., 23 S. Canal-st.
GURNEE, WATTLES & CO., 41 and 43 South Canal-st.
GURNEE, WATTLES & CO., 39 and 41 Canal-st.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 62 Wabash-av.
GILMAN & WARE, 90 West Lake-st.
F. H. WILLARD & CO., Office 107 Throop-st.
JOHN F. TOWER & CO., 69 West Lake-st.
STEWART, ALLERTON & CO., cor. Clark & 16th.
H. HALL, 337 and 341 East Randolph-st.
MEAD & HIBBARD, 39 and 41 Canal-st.
DURAND, BUSH & PORTER, 100 Pierce's Row.
DURAND, BUSH & PORTER, 100 Pierce's Row, w. cor. Wash. ington and Green-sts.
HARRIS, BARRETT & CO., Depositors at
INGRAHAM, CORBIN & MAY, 111 Michigan-av.
MILLER, PLANT & CO., 24 Michigan-av.
T. D. CHITTENDEN & CO., cor. Michigan-av. and Monroe
HALSEY, FOX & CO., 200 Mich.-av.
HOLDEN, PEASE & CO., cor. Canal and Congress-sts.
ELLIS, MORSE & CO., Elgin, av. and Pearl court.
GOODRICH & CO., 200 Michigan-av.
WELWALL, NAGEL & THOMPSON, 231 Michigan-av.
FRANKLIN MACVEAGH & CO., Mich.-av. and Park-s
W. H. HOLMES & CO., 200 Michigan-av.
BURTON & PIERCE, cor. 22 Michigan-av.
HART BROS., 283 Wabash-av.

Guns and Sporting Goods.

E. E. NATON, 72 State-st.

Gilding and Electro-Plating.

J. & H. CHAPMAN, 201 West Washington-st.

Gelding.

A. S. INMAN & CO., 125 W. Lake-st.

Banks.

MECHANICS' AND MANF. EX., 69 State-st.
NATIONAL LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 92 West Randolph-st.
FIRST NATIONAL, 42 Washington-st.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 479 Wabash-av. Branch office, 1 Merchants' Exchange.
NORMAL BANKING COMPANY, 167 and 169 LaSalle-st.
SAVING BANK, cor. Canal and Washington-sts.
FIFTH NATIONAL, 107 Washington-st.
MANUFACTURERS, 484 Wabash-av.
NATION BANK OF COMMERCE, 96 Wabash-av.
UNION SAVINGS BANK, 100 Wabash-av.
COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, 122 Wabash-av.
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, 120 Washington-st.
NORTH-WESTERN NATIONAL BANK, 88 Washington-st.
CITY NATIONAL, 47 West Washington-st.
MERRILL, LILLIE & CO., 40 Wall-st., New York.
ROLLANSBEE & SON, 37 Wabash-av.
CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK, 90 Washington-st.
CISHMAN & HARDIN, Bankers, 10 N. Canal-st.
THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, 18 Arcade-av.
MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' & MECHANICS' SAVING BANK, 64 South Halsted-st.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., 56 Washington-st.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK, 42 Wabash-av.
MERCHANTS' LOAN & TRUST CO., 100 Wabash-av.
REAL ESTATE LOAN & TRUST CO., 100 Wabash-av.

Hardware.

F. W. FARWELL, 202 and 204 Lake-st.

Bedding and Lounges.

McDONOUGH, PRICE & CO., 213 & 215 W. Randolph-st.

Building Paper.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 107 and 109 Jefferson-st.

Booksellers and Stationers.

CORE, ANDREWS & CO., 100 Wabash-av.
HADLEY BROS., 243 State-st.
KELLOGG & CO., 158 and 160 Lake-st.
Washington-st.
WESTERN NEWS CO., 91, 97, 99 and 93 West Randolph-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CLARK & EDWARDS, 106 West Randolph-st.
H. WILLSON & CO., 35 W. Lake-st.
LAKESIDE MONTHLY, 99 West Randolph-st.
SHANNON & ILSLEY, 111 and 113 Washington-st.
OGAN BROS. & HOFFMAN, 75 South Clinton-st.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 73, 75, and 77 North Desplaines-st., and 841 Wabash-av.
SMEAL BROTHERS & CO., 45 W. Washington-st.
JOHN R. SMALL & CO., 27 South Canal-st.

INSURANCE.

"...e First in the Field!"

THE HOME Insurance Company, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

...Capital, - - - $500,000.00
...ts, Nov. 1, 1871, - $95,479.12
...bilities, including Chi-... ago Losses, - - - 353,479.12

...as the first Company to notify Policy-...ers in Chicago that it would pay ...ms in full.

...e losses of the Company by the Chi-...o fire are being adjusted and paid as ...dly as possible.

...usiness solicited at fair rates. Adjust-... Office for Chicago,

17 Eldridge-court.

...gents of the Company visiting the ... are requested to call.

JACOB PEETREY, Gen'l Agent.

...EO. C. CLARKE & CO., LOCAL AGENTS, 10 Eldridge-court.

HOME ...URANCE COMPANY, of New York. ORGANIZED 1853.

HOWARD ...URANCE COMPANY, of New York. ORGANIZED 1825.

CITIZENS' ...URANCE COMPANY, of New York. ORGANIZED 1836.

...icago losses paid by Sight Drafts on ... York as fast as proper adjustments ...made.

...above old, well-known and reliable Companies ...d by fire, continue to indemnify the people. ...icies issued by their West Side Office, 30 and 32 ...st., over William Blair & Co.; South Side Office, ...Wabash-av., over First National Bank, ...sting Office, 494 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

...patrons of this Agency can have all necessary ...and advice as to making "PROOFS OF ..." upon application at 494 Wabash-av., where ...of the Companies and an able corps of adjusters ...ttling all claims.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT.

ÆTNA ...SURANCE CO., Of Hartford, Conn. Organized A. D. 1819.

...Paid in Fifty-two Years, Over $28,...000,000—Exc... of Late Chi-...cago Losses.

...H CAPITAL, $3,000,000

...Ample Re-Insurance Fund to be kept ...tact after Paying Chicago Losses.

...ETS OVER $4,500,000!

...well-known and reliable Company, ...has stood the tests of over half a cen-... will continue issuing NEW POLICIES ...ring old ones at current rates.

...WIN & PASCO, Agents, 585 Wabash-av. 43 South Canal-st.

...Office: 750 Wabash-av., where over $400,000 ...late fire have already been paid.

...erwriters' Agency, OF NEW YORK.

...ets, After paying Chicago Losses, $2,500,000.

...e paying losses in full as fast as ad-...y Sight Drafts on New York.

ADJUSTING OFFICE, ...South Canal-st., SECOND FLOOR.

...E INSURANCE

...on Dwellings and other prop-... Local Offices,

...th Canal-st., 2d floor, ...475 Wabash-av.

...SHELDON & SCUDDER, ...AGENTS.

...NERS & NEW YORK ...rance Company.

...NOTICE.

...of the Occidental Insurance Company ...will be, on and after the 6th inst., at ...3 West Randolph-st., ...t adjusting losses occasioned by the ...

A. C. GREENEBAUM, Agent.

...surance Co. of San Francisco.

...Republic Insurance Company, ...go, 506 Wabash-av.

...ERICAN FIRE INS. CO.

...WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Receiver.

...FOR SALE.

...red Bacon Hams.

...G MACHINES ...R & BAKER ...ACHINE COMPANY, ...RANDOLPH-ST.

NEW YORK.

The Work of Municipal Reform Progressing Rapidly.

Rumor that McClellan will Succeed Tweed in the Department of Public Works.

Aggregate Losses of Home Insurance Companies by the Chicago Fire, $82,821,122.

The Cotton Crop of 1871—Comparative Statement.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Money was easy to-day at rates ranging from 4 to 6 per cent. Merchants are now providing themselves with funds which will carry them over January, and outside than ... the tide about New Years. By February brokers will be able to extend further accommodations for them. They will have the currency in their vaults, which is now going West and South to move the hay and cotton crops. The policy of the Bank of England in keeping its rate of discount up to 5 per cent is having effect upon the market here. If the rate was down as low as the stock rate, 3 1-2 per cent, we might expect to see funds coming here for investment, to earn the comparatively high rate of interest in this market; as it is, the funds are kept in London for the present. The bank is making provision now for a possible disturbance which may result from the settlement of the new United States 5 per cent loan, and from the further payment of the French indemnity. The Bank of France reports an increase of bullion to the amount of over three millions of francs, and the Bank of England also reports an increase for the present week.

GOLD

was heavy, and fluctuated between 111 5-8 and 111 1-4, closing at 111 3-8 bid. The only explanation given for the break this morning, was that some of the timid bulls became alarmed and hastened to sell. The rates paid for carrying were 4, 3, 2 1-4, and 2 per cent to flat.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

... Belmont & Co. were drawing on the Rothschilds to-day for sterling against New York City and State bonds. They have negotiated at 103 5-8 ... Their bills were soon absorbed by investors. The market closed up steady at ... to 109 3-8.

GOVERNMENTS

gained steady at the close. The reports from London show that the new loan is still at a discount of 3 1-4 per cent and it is understood that the syndicate continue to bull the 62s and ... in order to assist in the conversion of the loan. Central Pacific bonds were firm this afternoon at 102 3-4 to 103. The quotation from London to-day was 88 1-2. Union Pacific sold at 80 3-8@80 1-2 for firsts; 78a78 1-4 for land grants, 65a66 for incomes, and 23 3-4a24 7-8 for stock.

THE STOCK MARKET

was strong, and the speculative shares advanced 1-4 to 7-8 per cent, but at the close there was a reaction, though prices did not return to the opening figures. The principal dealings were in Lake Shore, Northwestern common, Rock Island, and Western Union. Lake Shore closed at 104 to 104 1-8 dividend, or, 85 1-2 to 85 ex-dividends, 78 7-8 to 79 for scrip. Rumors industriously circulated that the Chicago & Rock Island Company intended to issue $2,000,000 new stock were authoritatively denied on the Exchange. A report that a Southern Railroad Company had gone to protest on its paper had a depressing effect on the market.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was heavy for most grades, and the demand was only limited. The inquiry was chiefly for the home and provincial trade. The wheat market also opened dull. The firmness of freights checked the export inquiry, but at the close the market was rather active. The demand was mainly for export. There was very little speculative inquiry. Corn was firmer and in fair demand, but the firmness of holders checked business. The market closed firm but dull.

[To the Associated Press.]

INSURANCE STATISTICS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The publisher of the Monitor, an insurance journal, has issued a table showing the aggregate losses to companies by the fire, the number suspended and assessed, and the number unaffected by the Chicago fire. Total companies in the United States, 335; aggregate losses, $74,829,236; total gross assets, $1...; ... companies suspended, 87; number assessed, 25; number ... in the fire, 87; losses of companies ... States: New York, $21,637,800; Ohio, $1,818,657; Massachusetts, $4,482,500; Pennsylvania, ...; Illinois, $3,878,000; Connecticut, ...; Rhode Island, $1,072,800; California, ...; Missouri, $575,000; Maryland, $497,165; ...; Michigan, $1,700,000; Minnesota, ...; Maine, $30,000; Kentucky, $6,300, ... foreign companies, $1,812,065.

IRVING'S CASE.

... Irving was before Judge Woodruff this afternoon on an indictment charging him with a ... assault on United States Deputy Marshal ... opposed by the District Attorney, on the ground that Dowley is in a critical condition. A physician was appointed to examine his state. ... McDowell was present in court, ... it was determined not to remove ... to the fort at present. There is no penalty ... killing an officer under the United States laws, ... assault, Irving must be turned over to State courts to answer the charge of killing. Subsequently, on a report by Dr. Place that Dowley's life was in danger, but that he did not think ... would die, Irving was admitted to bail in $...,000.

CHARGES AGAINST SWEENEY.

... The Bureau of Correction of Municipal Corruption have discovered evidence against ... B. Sweeney, upon which they propose to ask for his arrest. Charles O'Conor is reticent ... the subject.

BURIED THE HATCHET.

There are said to have been cordial meetings between Senator Fenton and Collector Murphy last evening, and the hatchet was buried. Greeley ... less tractable, but there are understood to be signs of a truce.

Members of the Board of Aldermen are said to be determined to demand their own appointment by the Mayor, and, in the event of his refusal, they threaten to impeach him for fraud and incompetency, for having affixed his signature to the Keyser and Ingersoll warrants. Alderman Coman denies the latter part of the report, but says he has no intention of vacating his office, and believes that no certificate of election will issue to the Aldermen chosen on Tuesday.

THE WORK OF MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The Union League Club, last night, adopted resolutions declaring the result of the election an occasion of universal congratulation to honest men; that nothing short of a complete extrication of municipal affairs from party politics can rescue them from corruption and abuse; that the labors of the recent canvass are only the beginning of the great work of reform on which the people of this city have entered." They will demand that the Legislature repeal the present city charter and pass a law securing the purity of elections. They will insist upon the extreme penalties of the law against the miscreants who have outraged their rights, demanding for their thefts, restitution ... and punishment afterward, without compromise or delay. Other resolutions demand the purification of the judiciary, and an investigation, under competent legislative authority, into the condition and practice of the public offices and departments of the city, so that they will no longer be perverted to corrupt uses.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

The net receipts of cotton in 1871, from September 1, are 659,730. The same time in 1870 they were 577,634. The total exports from September 1, 1871, are 215,263; same time in 1870 they were 272,182. The stock at all United States ports in 1871 is 302,882; in 1870 it was 317,676. At interior towns in 1871 there are 61,660 bales; in 1870 there were 49,109. At Liverpool in 1871 there is 497,000 bales; in 1870 there was 438,000. American afloat for Great Britain in 1871 is 83 000 bales; 1870 there was 139,000.

RAILWAY BONDS DECLARED VALID.

Judge James, of Ogdensburgh, sitting at Lake George, decided, yesterday, that the consolidated mortgage bonds, amounting to $30,000,000, issued by the Erie Railway Company, in September, 1870, are valid in every respect. Twenty-three and one-half millions of the bonds were to be placed with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, to be exchanged for old bonds, and the remainder put on the market. This validity was contested by some preferred stockholders, who, according to the decision, failed to prove the allegations in ... the issue.

THE BROOKLYN ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Republicans of Brooklyn, to-day, claim that by a fair count of the votes cast on Tuesday their candidate for Mayor, Samuel Booth, was elected by a large majority, and also their candidate for City Auditor, Nelson Shearman. The Democracy admit the election of the latter, and also the election of Charles B. Morton, Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Seventh District. The returns have not all been received yet, and those that are in are in an almost hopeless state of confusion. The returns from the Fourth District, Twenty-first Ward, were stolen, to-day, from the office of the City Clerk, by unknown parties.

RESIGNATION.

Judge Henry Hilton to-day sent a communication to the Mayor tendering his resignation as Park Commissioner.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

A great indignation meeting to denounce the Brooklyn Democratic ring was held to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The building was crowded from parquette to the upper gallery. Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch presided. The President spoke at great length, proving that the false counting of votes had taken place at every recent election and declared that it was necessary to appeal to the Legislature for a law to require certain qualifications in inspectors of election. The city government should be changed and commissions abolished. United States Attorney Tracey said a gang of twenty repeaters went around openly on election day and voted in almost every district in every ward in the city, with the connivance of the police.

Telegraphic Brevities.

There was a light fall of snow at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., yesterday morning, the first of the season.

—A fire at Menasha, Minn., yesterday, destroyed six business houses, the Warner House, and other property. Loss estimated at $20,000.

—The new iron steamer India was sunk yesterday in Ste. St. Marie River. No particulars have been received. She probably struck a rock on account of low water. The work of raising her will be immediately commenced.

—The Montauk Indians have been decided by the Supreme Court of New York to be trespassers on the lands occupied by them on Long Island for many years. Thousands of acres thus came into the possession of speculating whites.

—A number of gentlemen from Muscatine, Iowa, had a conference with Gen. Smith and Governor Dennison, of Ohio, at Peoria, on Thursday, relative to building a branch road from Milan, on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, to Muscatine. Nothing definite was agreed on, but the line will undoubtedly be built.

—A burglar named William Calkins, 18 years old, was shot while attempting to enter the hardware store of Louis Boring, No. 3607 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, on Wednesday, and died from his wound on Thursday. He was connected with a gang of young thieves who have been very active in their operations for a long time past.

—A petition from Mayor Fox of Philadelphia, was presented in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, asking for an order for the sequestration of the estate of Joseph F. Marcy, defaulting City Treasurer. A rule was granted requiring Marcy to show cause why it should not issue.

—A number of prominent St. Louis politicians held a meeting on Thursday evening, to devise means to procure the holding of the National Republican Convention in that city the coming summer. Resolutions were adopted urging the Missouri Senators and Representatives to use their influence in behalf of the movement.

—Governor Caldwell of North Carolina has received a letter from Sheriff Nash, of Raleigh, informing him that a notorious negro desperado and condemned murderer named Luke Johnson, who was to have been executed on the 24th instant, has escaped from the jail of that county.

THE ELECTIONS.

Illinois.

The following are official returns of the vote for Congressman-at-Large:

COUNTIES.	Beveridge, R.	Hayes, D.
Boone	1,121	163
Coles	2,176	2,105
De Witt	1,265	1,213
Lee	1,615	1,091
Menard	705	811
Montgomery	1,518	1,729
Stark	640	343
Union	302	837
Douglas	865	675
Washington	1,208	843
Scott	670	985
Monroe	112	606
Richland	671	887
Franklin	724	1,092
Jersey	652	1,094
Bureau	1,170	605
	15,416	15,298

Beveridge's majority in 16 counties, 118.

The following despatches have been received by Daniel Shepard, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, in this city:

PRINCETON, Ill., Nov. 9.—Bureau County (official) gives 487 Republican majority for Beveridge for Congressman-at-Large. S. G. PADDOCK.

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 8.—Returns from this county (Knox) are not yet all in. It is safe to count 1,100 majority for Beveridge. GEORGE DAVIS.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 9.—Beveridge has 2,300 majority in Winnebago County. E. H. GRIGGS.

FREEPORT, Ill., Nov. 9.—Stephenson County (official) gives Beveridge 1,824 and Hayes 1,468. Majority for Beveridge, 356. S. D. ATKINS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 10.—Official majorities received at the Secretary of State's office show that Boone County gives 962 majority for Beveridge; Coles County, 71; Lake, 832; Stark, 297; Mc Donough, 187 for Hayes; Macoupin, 46 for Hayes.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 10.—Marshall County gives Beveridge about 250 majority. Henry County gives him a large majority, but the exact figures are not at hand. Fulton and Woodford Counties have gone Democratic.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Nov. 9.—Lake County cast a very light vote. Beveridge receives 780; Hayes, 228; and Nichols, the Prohibition candidate for Congressman, 103. C. A. Partridge, Republican candidate for County Treasurer, receives 862 votes; Jewell, Democratic and Prohibition candidate, 206; H. Whitney, Republican candidate for Surveyor, 851; Graves, Democratic and Prohibition candidate, 238.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 9.—Full returns of the election in this county were not received until today, and give Baker, Democrat, for County Treasurer, 62 majority over Shoup. This is a great falling off of the whole Democratic majority in this county, which generally foots up 500 or 600. Hayes, Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-Large, has 133.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 9.—The following is the official vote of Morgan county: For Congressman-at-Large, Hayes, 2,029; Beveridge, 1,978; Hayes' majority, 51, a Republican gain of 150 on the vote of 1871. Wright, Democrat, for Treasurer, is elected by 190 majority, and Lewis, Democrat, for Surveyor, is elected by 7 majority.

CARLINVILLE, Nov. 8.—Macoupin County is Republican on whole ticket.

WATSEKA, Nov. 10.—The official Republican majority of Iroquois County is published this morning in the Iroquois Times. For Congress, Beveridge has 839 majority. For County Treasurer, Bailey has 407 majority.

MORRISON, Nov. 10.—Returns from several towns of Whiteside County are not yet in. The indications are that the county has gone for Beveridge by 1,200 majority. The vote was light.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 10.—From official abstracts of the vote cast in the several counties in the State I gather the following information: Boone County elects John Gray County Treasurer, and Charles D. Moss Surveyor. Coles County elects D. H. Trimble Treasurer and John H. Clark Surveyor. Lake County gives Beveridge 554 majority, and elects Charles A. Partridge Treasurer, and H. Whitney Surveyor. Madison County gives Hayes, for Congress-at-Large, 124 majority, and elects Thos. H. Kennedy Treasurer, and Thos. M. Long Surveyor. McDonough County gives Hayes 157 majority, and elects W. M. Lipe Treasurer, and James F. Shannon Surveyor. Richland County gives Hayes 211 majority, and elects John Kuster, Treasurer, and Isaac Barger Surveyor.

Scott County gives Hayes 318 majority, and elects F. T. Hale Treasurer, and Seneca McEvers, Surveyor.

Stark County gives Beveridge 307 majority, and elects Albert J. Dickinson Treasurer, and Edwin Butler Surveyor.

Williamson County gives Hayes 164 majority, and elects J. VanTrummel Treasurer, and H. L. Beasley Surveyor.

Wisconsin.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Nov. 10.—Returns from several Republican counties show such a falling off as to counterbalance the gains early reported from the Democratic counties, and it is now doubtful whether Washburne's majority will exceed Fairchild's 8,000. He is here, and claims 6,000 majority. It is believed ... Reliable reports from most districts show that the Legislature will stand ... Republicans to 10 Democrats in the Senate, ... Republicans to 37 Democrats in the Assembly.

Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 10.—Returns thus far in swell Austin's majority to 8,222, with the upper counties to hear from.

New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The returns from the State give the Republican ticket 17,000 majority. There was an unprecedented amount of independent voting, and the majorities for the Republican Senators and Assemblymen are generally considerably larger than those of the State ticket. The Assembly stands 96 Republicans to 32 Democrats.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Returns from all but six towns give Washburn a majority over all of 13,986, which will probably be increased to 14,000.

Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9.—Returns from North Mississippi are still meagre. Grenada County gives a Republican majority of 600; Carroll, 200, Republican majority. The Conservatives carry Choctaw by 600, and Marshall by a small majority. General Vaughan, Conservative, is defeated for Sheriff.

FOREIGN.

Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The ceremony of unveiling the statue of the poet Schiller was observed to-day in the presence of the Emperor, Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles, and M. Wrangel, President of the Reichstag. The crowd present at the ceremonial was large, and to the last degree enthusiastic.

The North German Gazette, official, says in its editorial columns, to-day, that the Cabinet changes just effected at Vienna will in no respect affect the relations between that court and the court of Berlin.

Austria.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Field Marshal Benedek, the vanquished Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army at Sadowa, died of an attack of apoplexy, at Gratz, Styria, on the 25th of last month.

VIENNA, Nov. 10.—The Emperor has addressed a highly complimentary letter to Count Beust, thanking him warmly for his services, and appointing him a life member of the Upper Chamber of the Reichsrath.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Navigation on the Baltic has closed for the season, in consequence of ice.

The news from the recent disasters to the whaling fleet has caused an immediate heavy advance in the price of sperm oil.

It is reported that Ashbury will be a candidate for the representation of Brighton upon the next Parliamentary vacancy.

Central and South America.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 6, via HAVANA, Nov. 10.—The steamship Ocean Queen, for New York, takes an enormous quantity of coffee.

Advices from Aspinwall are to the 26th instant. The Spanish war steamer Tornado was still watching the American steamer Virginia in that port, and an attempt at capture was apprehended despite the protectorate assumed over her by the Greanadian Government and United States Consul.

Peruvian advices state that a riot occurred in Lima during the election, in which six persons were killed, and seventy wounded.

Political troubles continue in Guatemala. The Archbishop and Bishop have been exiled for complicity in the late revolutions.

France.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Thiers has been inspecting the military school at St. Maur.

The special French Mission to Metz has been withdrawn.

Italy.

ROME, Nov. 10.—The State departments in the Quirinal Palace are in course of preparation for the permanent residence of King Victor Emanuel on his approaching arrival.

Kentucky & Great Eastern Railway Company.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., Nov. 10.—Last night a meeting of some of the leading citizens of this place met at the parlor of the Sherman House and heard an explanation of the purposes of the Kentucky & Great Eastern Railway Company, by A. J. Hodder, the Vice President of the company. After this statement was made, a meeting was organized, with Mr. Hodder in the chair, and several of the gentlemen present gave their views upon the company's proposition to Boyd & Co. for a subscription to its capital stock of the sum of $100,000. It was generally approved, and measures taken to submit the proposition at the next regular term of the Boyd County Court. To-day Mr. Hodder met the Railway Commissioners of West Virginia, and it is understood that some important arrangements were made with them for the advancement of the Kentucky & Great Eastern Road through that State. There are several gentlemen here from different points of West Virginia, and the people in this place are deeply interested in this new movement. It is generally conceded that the $100,000 proposition will carry.

WASHINGTON.

Conference of Members of the Geneva Counsel.

Attorney General Akerman on the Southern Situation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Ex-Attorney General Evarts, who was lately appointed one of the Geneva Counsellors, under the Washington treaty, arrived here to-day for the purpose of consulting with his colleague, Caleb Cushing, as to the business connected with the international conference. These gentlemen do not think it necessary to go to Geneva until after all the papers shall have been prepared by Bancroft Davis. This is contrary to the latter's opinion, who intimate, that their assistance will be invaluable in assisting him (Davis) to make up his case. Mr. Cushing says that the American portion of the conference can make its headquarters in London until the time appointed for the assembly of the conference. From advices received at the State Department, it is probable that Benjamin R. Curtis will accept his appointment as associate counsel with Messrs. Evarts and Cushing.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CARS.

Next week international postal cars will be placed on the road from Boston to St. Johns, and foreign mails will leave the steamer at Halifax. Thus a saving of sixty hours in time to Boston will be made, and for all points west of Boston distributions will be made on these trains, so as to avoid any delay. Outgoing mails will be forwarded in time to overtake the steamers at Halifax. The effect of this arrangement is to shorten the time of all mail matter to Europe two days and a half.

THE DEATH BLOW TO TAMMANY.

Prominent parties from New York now in this city intimate that the newly elected Legislature in that State, which will be Republican by a two-thirds majority, will legislate out of existence what is left of Tammany. The programme is to abolish all fat offices in both Brooklyn and New York city, and to simplify the municipal patronage of these cities, both as regards expenses and number of employes. Evarts, who is here, states that there is no doubt that Boss Tweed and Fields will be denied seats by their fellow-members.

BULLOCK'S ACCOUNTS.

It appears that Governor Bullock has had his accounts adjusted at the Treasury Department. Comptroller Brodhead, who says that this transaction is wholly irregular, has also announced that the only basis on which these accounts could be adjusted would be to allow the government 6 per cent interest on the sum converted into bonds and deposited by Bullock for a period of eighteen months, as amount. The bonds which Bullock had in the Safe Deposit Company and Treasury amounted to $250,000. He was compelled to pay the sum of $22,500, in addition to restoring the bonds, the latter sum, to make good the value of coupons which had been clipped.

AKERMAN.

The Washington Chronicle, whose editor, Governor Holden, is a personal friend to Attorney General Akerman, this morning, has the following paragraph relative to this Cabinet officer's opinion of the Southern situation:

"Attorney General Akerman, in discussing political affairs last evening, remarked that persons who had not deeply looked into the matter could not realize the extent of the Ku-Klux organizations in some sections of the Southern States. He says that, having been associated with the people of the South, and having recently travelled about that country, and observed for himself, he is satisfied that it is impossible to govern the people with local courts, juries, &c., while the Ku-Klux organizations are entirely broken up."

IT'S AN ILL WIND &C.

One of the few good results of the Chicago fire was the destruction of the papers in the case of the Montana war claims, and those who have been so long working them up find it difficult to furnish duplicates of the vouchers destroyed. The first attempt was to collect $800,000. After General Sherman and some Indian agents had denounced the greater part of the claims, an attempt was made to settle them with the goods at much lower rates. Many of the original claims have been bought up by speculators for ten cents on the dollar. A large part of the claims are for supplies to goods furnished for the campaign in the Gallatin Valley, where it is known that not a hostile Indian was killed or seen during the entire campaign. The speculators, on the ground that war existed in that quarter, put up the price of flour from $15 to $60 per sack, and other things in proportion. At this very time all the Chiefs reported at war were on a friendly visit to their agent, Major Wright. The chances are that a large part of the fraudulent papers cannot be replaced. General Hardie had, however, ... many of them.

[To the Associated Press.]

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Anthony Banning has been appointed Ganger for ... First Ohio District and Geo. W. Schaaldon Assistant Assessor for ... 11th Ohio District.

CABINET MEETING.

At the meeting to-day the Cabinet were present ... four hours. The larger portion of the time was occupied on the result so far of the Civil Service Commission, which were explained by Mr. Curtis, member of the board. This Government and the Spanish authorities have not yet arrived at an agreement regarding the Hornet, now at Port-au-Prince, menaced by Spanish vessels. A correspondence has progressed between the Secretary of State and Minister Roberts, the former protesting against the design to seize the vessel which is under the American flag.

CAUSELESS ALARM.

It appears from Georgia papers that much alarm prevails under the apprehension that the President will declare martial law in that State. Such is not his design, there being nothing in the present condition of any part of Georgia to warrant such a measure.

SMALL-POX IN BUFFALO ROBES.

Prominent gentlemen here attribute the spread of the small-pox in Philadelphia and other cities to the sale of buffalo and other robes there, taken from the Blackfeet and Piegan camps, where the disease prevailed three years ago. At that time they were forbidden to be sold to traders, but several months ago they disappeared from those neighborhoods and found their way elsewhere.

THE ILLINOIS WAREHOUSE COMMISSION.

The Session This Week—The Forthcoming Report—Interesting Facts and Opinions—Adjournment.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 10.—The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have been in session here since Tuesday last, and have been busily engaged in examining additional reports from railroad companies, and also the reports of the Chief Inspector of Grain and the registry of warehouse receipts. Their attention, however, was principally bestowed upon preparing their own reports, which, under the law, will have to be submitted to the Governor by the 1st of December next.

It is expected that their report will bring, in a brief form, very valuable statistical information, as to the existing railroad system in our State, and as to the very important matters relating to the grain trade and warehouse business. They will suggest some very important amendments to the existing laws, and present some general views connected with these important interests and their relation toward the government and the people, which may be found to be of great interest. Considering the brief period since which the commission has been organized, it is not expected that they have entered as fully into all the subjects connected with the discharge of their various duties as they themselves might have desired, but they have employed their full time well; have collected and commented upon a large amount of highly interesting and important facts, and to those who comprehend the difficulties connected with the questions they have to handle, and the special embarrassments surrounding the board, will present a result perfectly satisfactory.

The report of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company, after several amendments, has been accepted, and that road established in class "B." ... The Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad was established in class "C," and the Hannibal & Naples Railroad established in class "D." This makes the classification of the railroads complete, except so far as the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific are concerned.

The Secretary of the board was directed to instruct the Chief Inspector of Grain for Chicago to report to the board at the close of business each week every instance that may have occurred during the week of the delivery of any grain from any warehouse without lawful inspection, and the occasion of such omission, together with the name of warehouse and warehousemen who make such delivery, and also embody the amount, grade and kind of grain so delivered, for the inspection of which agreement to pay or the payment of the proper fees had been refused, together with the names of the parties so refusing.

The board adjourned this evening, to meet again November 27, at which time their usual report will go to press.

GEORGIA.

Petition for the Establishment of a United States District Court at Augusta—Election Ordered.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 10.—The Bar Association of Richmond County held a meeting to-day and unanimously passed resolutions requesting Congress to establish a United States District Court with circuit powers in this city for the Fifth Congressional District, and for the eight or ten counties in adjoining Congressional districts.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 10.—The House to-day passed a bill providing for holding a special election for Governor on the second Tuesday in December. The section providing for special returns of election, other than according to the present law, was stricken out. The Democrats contended that the integrity of the Republican acting executive officer, Conley, should be trusted.

Charges Against Indian Agents.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The United States grand jury at Tucson, Arizona, make formal charges against the managers of the Indian reservations in that Territory, showing that the Apaches are allowed leave to go on the war-path at will, specifying numerous murders committed by the Indians direct from Camp Grant, and charging that the Indians are supplied by the agents with arms and ammunition, and their women are prostituted by the officers in charge.

War Department Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A rising barometer with clear and clearing weather will probably prevail on Saturday from Nebraska to Lake Superior, and southward to the Gulf. The storm in New York will probably pass northeast over New England, reaching Nova Scotia on Saturday night, the high north winds on Lake Erie and New Jersey following closely in its rear. Cautionary signals are ordered for this evening at Cleveland, Buffalo, Oswego, Cape May, New York, New London, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

INDIANA.

Serious Accident on the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction Railroad—Fifteen Persons Injured.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—A special to the Gazette says: "The mail express on the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction Railroad, was thrown from the track by a cow, east of Liberty, Indiana, this afternoon, wrecking the engine, tender, baggage car, passenger car, and Pullman's sleeping coach. Charles Pender, conductor of the train, and O. Rose, conductor of the Pullman coach, were slightly injured. Five passengers in the sleeping coach were injured, part, it is feared, fatally. The whole number hurt, as far as known, is fifteen, ten of them seriously. The injured are: Mrs. H. C. Armstrong, Burlington, Iowa; F. Armstrong, Cincinnati, O., and his little daughter, all seriously; Eugene Weller, Hamilton, O., slightly; Mr. Weightly, wife, and two children, injured, the wife and oldest child badly; J. M. Ridenour, Indianapolis, and A. W. Whetsel, of Cincinnati, slightly; George Smith, ticket clerk of the C. & I. J. R. R., severely; Mrs. Mark, Terre Haute, severely internally; a little son of Mr. Hawkins, of Hamilton, O., severely scalded and bruised; Mrs. Hill, of Dunlapsville, Ind., injured internally; an aged lady, Mrs. Scudder, bound for Hamilton, O., it is feared is in a dying condition. Other persons are believed to be injured, though less seriously.

As soon as the news reached Liberty the citizens promptly repaired to the scene, and conveyed the wounded to their own residences, where everything was done for the alleviation of the suffering.

The train was terribly wrecked, and it is surprising that no one was killed. No blame is said to be attached to those in management of the train, all of whom escaped without harm, save the two named. The track was badly torn up, but trains will run regularly to-day.

The Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 10.—The Howard Association at its meeting to-day, passed resolutions giving notice that the yellow fever has nearly ceased. The active operations of the association will terminate on the 15th inst.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Received to-day, 1,586; received this week, 9,187. For good to choice shipping beeves the market exhibited considerable strength, notwithstanding the reported decline of 1-4a1-2c in New York, and the rather discouraging tenor of advices from other Eastern markets, there being no anxious sellers at any reduction from yesterday's rates. For the poorer sorts, however, a somewhat easier feeling obtained, and in not a few instances concessions of 12 1-2c were granted. The demand for low grades was light, butchers and feeders generally having supplied themselves earlier in the week, and, though the supply was moderate, not all the offerings were taken. The quality of the stock marketed was above the average, there being fewer common thin lots than usual. There were sales at $2.50a4.00 for inferior to good butchers' stock; $2.50a3.50 for common to good stock steers; $4.25a4.50 for common to medium shipping steers, and at $4.75a5.50 for good to choice do. A few extra brought higher figures. Nicols & Addems selling 14 head averaging 1,347 lbs at $6.15. They were shipped from Monmouth, Illinois. The best drove of Texas cattle ever seen in this market were on sale to-day by George Bentley & Co. The drove embraced 84 head, averaging 1,386 lbs and brought $5.12 1-2. They were fed by E. Murphy on his farm in McLean County. Nelson Morris was the buyer. The market closed steady at the prices given below.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.65a5.85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25a5.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,000 to 1,250 lbs	4.50a5.00
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.25a4.50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,000 lbs	3.00a4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 750 to 1,050 lbs	2.50a3.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.00a2.25

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
18	pack cattle (Texans)	1,149	$3 65
22	butchers' stock	920	3.50
17	butchers' stock	960	3.60
10	butchers' stock	939	3.75
16	choice shipping steers	1,332	5.25
15	extra steers, fed and watered	1,347	6.15
15	butchers' cows	956	4.50
17	medium steers	1,228	4.50
84	extra Texas steers	1,386	5.12 1-2
14	good shipping steers	1,261	4.75
36	good shipping steers	1,324	4.50
16	choice shipping steers	1,332	5.25
18	rough steers	1,129	4.00
19	rough steers	1,115	4.10
16	butchers' stock	961	3.70

HOGS—Received to-day, 8,231; received this week, 48,919. The market opened active and buoyant this morning, and those were the predominant features throughout. The supply was liberal for a Friday, but such was the character of the demand that by the middle of the afternoon about everything had been picked up, and at a further advance of 5a10c per 100 lbs. Packers and shippers competed and sales were quick at $3.90a4.05 for common, coarse, uneven and mixed lots; $4.05a4.10 for medium to good, and $4.15a4.25 for good to strictly choice. The bulk of the business was transacted at $3.95a4.10. The market closed firm.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
26	203	$3.95	44	266	$4.05	44	234	$4.05
44	227	4.00	45	260	4.10	44	274	4.00
46	253	4.05	55	265	4.05	49	303	3.90
44	261	4.15	50	218	4.05	80	194	4.10
60	221	4.05	51	223	4.00	88	219	4.00
50	200	4.05	40	275	4.00	52	230	4.00
52	207	4.10	57	255	4.00	61	260	4.10
57	279	4.10	44	243	4.00	52	232	4.10
54	258	4.10	44	210	4.25	60	253	4.00
57	282	4.00	146	217	3.95	51	271	4.10
49	293	4.00	59	334	4.05	52	242	4.00
52	208	4.00	33	345	4.00	101	238	4.00
61	265	4.00	40	288	4.05	52	234	4.05
57	165	4.00	58	267	4.00	50	255	4.10
44	292	4.00	63	258	3.90	55	231	4.00
40	266	4.10	40	230	4.00	55	240	3.95
59	224	4.05	48	237	4.00	60	251	4.00
71	236	4.05	50	249	4.10	51	220	4.00
58	222	4.12 1-2	46	230	4.10	45	236	4.10
103	224	4.00	50	221	4.05	47	255	4.00
58	292	4.00	38	234	4.15	47	285	4.00

SHEEP—Received this week 6,472. The market was quiet, and prices were nominally unchanged. There was a moderate demand at $3.00a3.25 for common; $3.50a3.75 for medium, and at $4.00a4.50 for good to choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Gold depressed by the advance of American securities in London. Opened at 111 5-8, sold down to 111 1-4, and closed at 111 3-8a111 1-2. Loans were made at 2 to 6 for carrying. Clearings, $55,000,000.

Governments firm in tone, though prices at one time during the day were lower than yesterday, in sympathy with gold. At the close the market was strong and higher.

Stocks opened irregular and weak, towards noon became strong, and at the close were lower. Northwestern was weaker, selling down nearly 1 per cent from the prices at 2 p. m. The chief dealings were in New York Central, Lake Shore, Wabash, Northwestern common, Rock Island, and Western Union. Lake Shore closed at 104a104 1-8 for dividend on, and 85a85 3-8 ex-dividend, and 78 7-8a79 for scrip. The depression was caused partly by a report that a Southern railroad company had gone to protest on its paper. No particulars.

The failure of a small dry goods firm is announced.

For some days past vague rumors have been afloat on the street to the effect that the Chicago & Rock Island Company intended to issue $2,000,000 in new stock. To-day these rumors were denied by the Directors.

Money steady at 5a6 per cent.

Southern State securities on the last call were firmer in the leading bonds.

Sterling, 108 3-4.

Governments:			
Coups, '81	116 3-4	Coups, '67	114
Coups, '62	111 1-4	Coups, '68	114 3-8
Coups, '64	111 1-4	10-40s	109 1-4
Coups, '65	111 3-4	Currency 6s	112 1-4
New	113 5-8		
State bonds:			
Missouri 6s	95	Virginia, old	60
Tennessee 6s	67	Old N. Carolina 6s	36 3-4
Tennessee, new	66 1-2	N. Carolina, new	19 1-4
Virginia, new	68		
Stocks closed:			
Canton	71 1-2	Rock Island	101 1-2
Western Union	64 1-8	New Jersey	106 3-4
Quicksilver	12 1-4	St. Paul	55 1-2
Mariposa	1	St. Paul, preferr'd	77
Mariposa, prefer'd	1 1-2	Wabash	61 5-8
Adams Express	85 3-4	Wabash, preferr'd	80
Wells & Fargo	52 1-8	Fort Wayne	95
American	59	Terre Haute	17
United States	57 1-2	Terre Haute, pfd	50
Pacific	49 1-2	C. & A.	115
N. Y. Central	94 1-8	C. & A., preferr'd	116
N. Y. Central scrip	84 1-8	O. & M.	39 1-8
Erie	31	C., C. & C.	84 1-8
Erie, preferred	56 1-2	C., B. & Q.	136
Harlem	123	Lake Shore	85 1-8
Harlem, preferr'd	123	Indiana Central	17 7-8
Reading	109 1-8	Illinois Central	130
Michigan Central	118 7-8	Union Pacific	28 1-2
Pittsburgh	123 1-2	U. P. bonds	80 1-2
Northwestern	60 1-2	C. P. bonds	102 3-4
Northwestern pfd	89 5-8		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 10—5:00 p. m.—Consols, 93 1-8; money, 93 1-4 on account. Bonds of '62, 91 5-8; '65, 91 5-8; '67, 93 3-4; 10-40s, 89 3-4. Tallow, 45s ...

FRANKFORT, Nov. 10.—Bonds of '62, 96 5-8a96 3-4.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Rentes, 57f 35c. Bullion in the Bank of France has increased $7,300,000.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—Evening—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 9 5-8d; Orleans, 9 3-4a9 3-4d. Sales to-day, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Sales for the week, 60,000 bales; export, 9,000 bales; speculation, 5,000 bales. Stock, 498,000 bales; American, 111,000 bales. Receipts for the week, 34,000 bales; American, 18,000 bales. Actual export, 9,000 bales; stock afloat, 405,000 bales; American, 83,000 bales. Shipments from Bombay to the 10th inst, 14,000 bales.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady.

Breadstuffs dull; California white wheat, 12s 10d; red winter wheat, 11s 6da11s 7d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 25,000 bu; American, 18,000 bu. Flour, 26sa27s 6d. Mess pork, 47s ... Cheese, 58s. Cumberland middles, 38s; short ribs, 39s 6d. Clover seed, 53a54s.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Receipts beeves to-day, ...; making 9,870 head for the week. Weather ..., rainy. Poultry, plenty and cheap, and warm and tainted beef arriving. Still the market country-dressed ... 1-2c lower; fat lots selling at ... fair, but ... No Texans sold. Eight cars ..., and this at ... at 9 3-4a10c; 2 cars Kentucky, 1 car ..., 1 car Kentucky, 11 1-4 ...; 1 car ..., $75.00 each; ... 12c.

Sheep—7,500 to-day, and ... for week so far. Trade slow at firmer rates; 2 cars Indiana, averaging 90 lbs, sold at 5 3-4c; 1 car Ohio, ... lambs, 1 car Canada, 120 lbs, 6 1-4c; 1 car Canada, ... 80 lbs, 7 1-2; lot, 80 lbs, State, 6c; 1 car ..., 7 3-4c.

Hogs—4,800 to-day, and 32,700 for week. Market slow and prices lower, or 4 1-2a4 7-8c for live, and 5 3-4a6 3-4 for dressed.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—In Dry goods there is a moderate business doing in seasonable goods at generally steady rates, but the general market is inactive. The extreme prices prevailing for new materials, however, has a tendency to buoy the market for general goods. Wool is very scarce, and prices are on the rise. No. 1 and extra fleece command ... Cotton is a little weak, but it is thought the crop will not be abundant enough this year to cause much, if any, reduction in prices. Sea Island is very scarce and 20 cents per lb higher than last year. But little can be obtained now below 80c, hence the firmness in the market for six cord spool thread; white, three-cord meets with only a limited demand.

Woolen goods are bringing better prices than recently, all staple cottons are in limited request at steady rates.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—The supply of cattle equals that of last week. The market opened strong, and fully 3-4c higher. The highest price realized was 8 7-8c for extra heavy beeves; the ruling price was 4 1-4c to 6 3-4c. But few milch cows received, and the market for sheep and lambs was dull, but no lower; lambs, 6 3-4a8 7-8c; sheep, 5 1-4a6c.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 10.—Cattle—Receipts 2,416 head; shipped to Chicago, 87 cars—1,668 head; driven out, 263 head; slaughtered, 1,300. No sales.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—COTTON—Dull and lower; middling upland, 18 1-2c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts, 10,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.70a6.20; common to good, $6.45a6.70; good to choice, $6.70a7.20; white wheat Western, $7.20a7.50; extra Ohio, $6.60a7.20; St. Louis, $6.90a9.50. Rye flour steady. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; receipts, 126,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.56; No. 2, $1.51a1.54; winter red Western, $1.58a1.60; amber, $1.61a1.63; white, $1.62a1.75. Rye quiet. Barley active; Canada, $1.04 1-2a1.05. Malt quiet. Corn dull; receipts, 23,000 bu; Western mixed in store, 78 1-2c; afloat, 81 1-2c. Oats firm; receipts, 56,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 54a55c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 17 1-2a19 1-2c. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining, 8 3-4a9 1-8c; Cuba and Porto Rico, 9 1-8a9 3-4c. Molasses nominal. Rice firm, 7 3-4a8 3-4c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 22 7-8a23c.

TURPENTINE—Easier, 63 1-2a64c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; mess, $13.00; prime, $10.25a10.00; mess for February, $14.37. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles dull; long clear, 8 3-8a8 1-2c; bellies, 8 1-2a8 3-4c. Lard weak; No. 1 to prime steam, 9 5-8a9 3-4c; kettle, 10c; November, 9 3-4c; March, 9 7-8c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firmer; 90a91c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; super winter, $5.00a5.25; extra, $5.40a5.60; XX, $5.75a6.25. Wheat held higher; small sales No. 2 red winter at $1.50. Corn dull; mixed, on track, 42c; do, sacked, 50c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 34 1-2c; mixed, sacked, 39a40c. Barley slow; 77 1-2a80c. Rye excited and higher; 76c.

HIGHWINES—Quiet at 89c.

TOBACCO—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $14.00. Bacon dull; jobbing and order lots shoulders, 7 1-2a7 3-4c; clear rib, 8c; clear sides, 9c. Lard quiet; 9 1-2a9 3-4c for refined.

HOGS—Firm; bulk of sales at $3.60a3.90.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 7,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu; hogs, 2,400 head.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.46; amber Michigan, $1.42a1.42 1-2; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.44; No. 1 red, $1.41 1-2; No. 2, $1.34. Corn steady; high mixed, 55c; new, 52c; low mixed, 54c; new, 53c; yellow, 54 1-2c; no grade, 51c. Oats firm; No. 2, 37 1-2c; Michigan, 38c; rejected, 34 1-2c.

CLOVER SEED—$6.00.

FREIGHTS—Dull; to Buffalo, 5c; Oswego, 10c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—Cotton steady; low middling, 17 1-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; family, $6.65a6.75. Wheat scarce and firm; $1.43a1.45. Corn dull and lower; old, 49c; new, 45a46c. Rye dull and drooping; 75a77c. Barley quiet; 65a80c.

OILS—Linseed quiet and weak at 75a77c.

EGGS, BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

SEED—Clover firm; $10a10.50. Timothy firm at $2.10.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Full prices asked, but no demand; $12.75. Lard quiet; held firmly at 8 3-4a9c. Bulk meats quiet and weak; new, partly cured, 6 1-4a7 1-4c; packed old sides, 7c. Bacon quiet; held firm; shoulders, 7c; sides, 7 3-4a7 5-8c.

HOGS—Opened firm, but closed dull; and lower; $3.60a4.00. Receipts, 4,300 head.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; extra spring, $5.75a6.10. Wheat firm; No. 2, $1.19, regular; $1.20 seller November; $1.21 December; No. 1, $1.21 1-2, cash. Oats firm; 31 a 32c. Rye higher; No. 1, 63. Corn firm; No. 2, 48 1-2c. Barley firmer; No. 2, 55c.

HOGS—Active at $3.60a4.15.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 43,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; superfine, $6.25a6.37 1-2; XX, $7.00; XXX, $7.25. Corn easier; soft new, 67c; mixed, 73a75c; white, 85c. Oats quiet at 52a53c. Bran advanced to $1.00.

HAY—Firm; ordinary, $33.00; choice, $35.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; mess, $15.25a15.50. Bacon firm; shoulders, 8 3-8a8 1-2c; clear ribs, 8 3-4c; clear sides, 8 5-8a8 3-4c; hams dull; sugar-cured nominal at 15a17c. Lard dull; tierce, 10 1-4a10 1-2; keg, 11a11 1-2c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Inferior, 6 1-2c; common, 7a7 1-4c; good common to fair, 8 1-4a9c; good fair to full fair, 9 1-2a11 1-4c. Molasses easy; Centrifugal, 30a32c; fair, 60a63c; prime, 65c; strictly prime, 70c; choice, 75a78c. Coffee dull and nominal at 18 1-2a20 3-4c.

MONETARY—Bank sterling, 1201-2; sight, 1-4a1-4 discount. Gold, 111 3-4.

COTTON—Quiet; lower grades weak; sales of 5,800 bales good ordinary at 17 1-4a17 3-8c; low middling, 17 1-2a17 7-8c; middling, 18c. Receipts, 11,343 bales; no exports; stock, 96,349 bales; week's sales, 29,000 bales; receipts net, 31,859 bales; gross receipts, 37,712 bales. Exports to Liverpool, 8,725 bales.

DIED.

WILSON—On the 9th inst., of pneumonia, John Wilson, aged 35 years.

Funeral from the residence of Chas. Pope, dummy road, opposite Barry-av., Lake View, Saturday, Nov. 11, at 2 o'clock.

WILSON—In this city, Nov. 10, Mrs. Sarah C. Wilson, beloved wife of F. R. Wilson, aged 40 years.

The remains will be taken East for interment.

New York city papers please copy.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular meeting of WM. B. WARREN LODGE, No. 209 A. F. & A. M., at Masonic Temple, corner of Halsted and West Randolph-sts., this (Saturday) evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock. By order of the W. M. SAM'L C. SMITH, Sec'y.

I. O. of O. F.

Members of Chicago Lodge, No. 55, I. O. O. F., will meet on Saturday evening, Nov. 11, in the hall of Lily of the West Lodge, corner of Twelfth and Waller-sts. ISAAC PRICE, Secretary.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

We have just opened a large assortment of Silver-Plated Tea Sets, Castors, and Baskets, and Rogers Bros.' Spoons, Forks, &c.

N. MATSON & CO., JEWELERS, 481 Wabash-av.

BLANK BOOKS.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO. MANUFACTURERS' STATIONERS, Nos. 11, 13 & 15 Desplaines-st.,

Can now supply promptly a full assortment of Internal Revenue Books for Distillers, Rectifiers, Brewers, Tobacco Dealers, Tobacco Manuf'rs.

MILLINERY.

GAGE BROS. & CO., WHOLESALE MILLINERY. 961 Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.

MILLINERY. HOPSON & CO., 300 MICHIGAN-AV.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

LOUIS WUNDERLE, Merchant Tailor, is again in business, and invites his friends and patrons to call and see him at his new quarters, 156 W. Washington-st. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

HATS AND FURS.

BISHOP & BARNES, Hat & Fur Factory.

Established Sept. 9, 1865, at 115 Lake-st. Destroyed by Fire Oct. 9, 1871. Re-established Oct. 9, 1871, at

460 WABASH-AV.

With a large stock of Gents' Dress and Business Hats, Youths' & Children's Hats, and Ladies' Furs of every description, at prices very low. All kinds of Fur work, Skin Dressing, &c., done promptly.

All persons indebted to us are earnestly requested to pay up at once.

Persons having claims against us will please present them.

HATS! FURS! STRYKER & CO., The Leading Hatters OF THE WEST.

Show the largest and best assorted stock of FASHIONABLE HATS in the city. Our stock of FURS is complete. Our Fur Manufactory is in good working order, and we are prepared to MAKE FURS TO ORDER, or ALTER, REPAIR, and RE-LINE FURS promptly, and in the best manner.

STRYKER & CO., 231 WEST MADISON-ST.

S. W. STRYKER, formerly of the firm of Stryker & Barnes, corner of Washington and Clark-sts.

STOVES.

J. F. RATHBONE & CO ARE NOW RECEIVING 300 BRILLIANT BASE BURNERS,

Eleven sizes for small rooms or large stores and buildings. The most powerful and economical heating stove ever invented. The parlor heater will warm two floors.

FEARLESS Cook Stove for Coal or Wood,

With or without low cast Reservoirs. These most popular stoves can be found in leading retail stores in all parts of the city and country.

We have also in stock a large variety of Cheap Cook and Parlor Stoves, Which we offer the trade at very low prices.

J. F. RATHBONE & CO., Salesroom 30 and 32 South Canal-st. Warehouse North Pier Foundries, Albany, N.Y.

THE EMPIRE GAS BURNER Stoves and Furnaces,

Together with a full line of Cook Stoves are sold now, as before the fire, at LEAVENWORTH'S, ... West Lake-st.

CLOTHING.

H. A. KOHN & BROS.

Have moved their entire stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, &c., to 545 Wabash-av., where they shall be happy to execute the order of their friends, and the trade in general, until their new stores are rebuilt.

C. C. COLLINS' BOYS' Clothing Parlors, 792 Wabash-av. CORNER SIXTEENTH-ST.

A full assortment of SCHOOL and DRESS SUITS and OVERCOATS, at very low prices.

JEWELRY.

JEWELRY.

We have opened a full assortment in both our Wholesale and RETAIL Departments, at No. 481 Wabash-av., corner of Eldridge-court.

N. MATSON & CO.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

DRUGS, PAINTS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

OLD SALAMANDER!

We are filling orders PROMPTLY, and at our USUAL LOW PRICES!

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wholesale Druggists, 567, 569 and 571 Wabash-av., corner Eighteenth-st.

WANTED.

WANTED.

All persons who have lost their Sewing Machines, of whatever make, by the late fire, to call at the office of the HOME SHUTTLE MACHINE COMPANY, No. 247 West Madison-st., in basement, and examine the SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST and best Lock Stitch Machine in the world. Price, $37.

We will give all sufferers by the fire who buy machines of us a discount of TWENTY-FIVE per cent from our regular prices. Every machine warranted.

JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., General Agents.

Vessel Wanted

To freight lumber from White Lake, Mich. Apply at office of PERRY & BRO., West end Eighteenth-st. Bridge.

WANTED.

To buy or lease, 20 or 40 feet front, on Market-st., between Lake and Jackson-sts., for manufacturing purposes. Address ..., Tribune office.

MILLINER WANTED.

First-class trimmer to go to Cincinnati, Ohio. One accustomed to trim elegant work can ... a good salary, permanent situation and comfortable home, by applying to JAMES LINTON, Mason House, 124 and 126 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill., from ... and from 2 to 4 p. m.

NEW BOOKS.

BOOKS FROM HARPERS.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash-av.

Have just received a large invoice of the Popular Standard Publications of Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS, consisting in part of

Abbott's Histories.
Abbott's Science for the Young.
Andrews' Latin Lexicon.
Anthon's Classical Works.
Adventures of a Young Naturalist.
Barnes' Notes.
Bonner's Child's Histories.
Bazar Book of Decorum.
Carlyle's Works.
Wilkie Collins' Novels.
George William Curtis' Works.
Dickens' Child's England.
Hallam's Historical Works.
Harper's Classical Library.
Haswell's Engineering.
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates.
Dio Lewis' Our Girls.
Motley's Historical Works.
Winchell's Sketches.
Robertson's Sermons.
Mill's Logic.
Miss Mulock's Novels.
Willson's Readers.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.

WATCHES.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

We have a full line of Movements, and Gold and Silver Cases made by the American Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.

N. MATSON & CO., 481 Wabash-av.

Cheap Watches and Jewelry, AT WHOLESALE, W. B. LANGLEY, 2 WEST LAKE-ST.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MARKLEY, ALLING & CO. WHOLESALE HARDWARE, 325 AND 327 STATE-ST.

We are now opening a new and complete stock of AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN HARDWARE, to which we would invite the attention of the trade. We keep as good goods and make as low prices as any house in Chicago. Orders solicited, particularly from our old friends.

MARKLEY, ALLING & CO.

N. W. ABBOTT, M.D. OFFICE, 114 West Madison-st.

GEO. H. FROST, City Surveyor & Draughtsman, 560 Wabash-av., basement.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE. Seeberger & Breakey, 10 and 12 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

A large lot of Sheet Iron, a part of which is slightly damaged, for sale cheap. Our stock of shelf Hardware and tools is in good shape.

W. S. Babcock & Bro., 400 LUMBER-ST.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in ... Lumber, Shingles, Lath, and ... Posts.

A large stock of dry lumber of all kinds on hand. Dealers wanting to piece out, send us your orders. We will sell anything in our stock in either wagon or car lots at current rates.

All wanting lumber are invited to give us a call. Remember the place, 400 Lumber-st., near south end Canal-st.

J. M. W. JONES, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer, and Commercial Printer,

At 68 and 70 South Canal-st., and 509 Wabash-av.,

is now prepared to fill orders in all departments, and at the same prices as before the fire. J. M. W. JONES, 68 and 70 South Canal-st., and 509 Wabash-av.

E. WASHBURN, JR., Attorney at Law and Notary Public, 480 WABASH-AV.

STILES, GOLBY & McMAHAN, General Commission Merchants AND WHOLESALE PROVISION DEALERS, 45 and 47 MARKET-ST.

Dr. H. K. W. BOARDMAN, Residence and Office, 799 Wabash-av.

Office hours until 9:30 a. m., 2:30 to 3:30 p. m. West Side Office, 374 West Madison-st.; office hours, 12 to 1 p. m.

C. A. WILBUR, M. D., Office and Residence, 374 West Madison-st.

In office until 7 a. m., 9 to 10 a. m., and 3 to 4 p. m.

REOPENING.

FRANK & CO. have reopened at 46 and 48 West Lake-st., a few doors west of Canal-st., with a large stock of NOTIONS, FANCY AND WOOLLEN GOODS. Our numerous friends and patrons will please call on us.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WHISKEY, BRANDY, GIN, Port & Sherry Wine,

Imported goods sold either from Store or out of the Custom House.

Champagne, Rhine Wine, Etc.

WOLF & MICHAEL, 11 & 13 W. Madison-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

Dyhrenfurth College

Is in full force, with its entire corps of professors, at AURORA TURNER HALL, corner Milwaukee-av. and Second-st. Prices considerably reduced. Admission to Boys' School, High School, or Ladies' Seminary, $20 per half year. Business College, complete course of five months, $25. Evening College, $... per half year. The superiority of this institution has been acknowledged during the last fourteen years.

CHECARAY INSTITUTE,

French and English, for Young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and Day Pupils, 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between S. L. Underwood and E. J. Heron, the undersigned, in the commission business, under the firm name of Underwood & Heron, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the undersigned will be in no way responsible for any future transactions made in said firm name. Chicago, Nov. 10, 1871. E. J. HERON.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Cornell, Ward & Comings, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Lewis Cornell and B. F. Ward are alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 10, 1871. L. CORNELL, B. F. WARD, J. L. COMINGS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO., 235 & 237 W. Madison-st.,

would especially call the attention of Hotel and Housekeepers to their large and thoroughly assorted stock of Sheetings, Damasks, Towels and Towellings, Napkins, Marseilles Quilts, Turkey Red Toilenetts, Blankets, Comforters, etc.; all of which we are offering below the market prices.

Our stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Underwear and Hosiery is complete in all its branches.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE.

All persons holding policies in the ÆTNA INSURANCE CO., of New York, on which they have not sustained a loss, are requested to return them at once for cancellation to MILLER & DREW, at 472 Wabash-av, Chicago.

Persons who have lost their policies, (but who have no loss) are requested to call in person.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

The NORTHWESTERN DEPARTMENT of this company is now permanently located in Nixon's Block, corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts., where the patrons are invited to call, especially those who may have lost their policies, or whose premiums are due. The books and records of the office were not injured by the fire. S. T. LOCKWOOD, Manager.

Important!

The Policy-holders of the PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY of San Francisco, who have not handed in their proofs of loss, will please present them AT ONCE, and thus facilitate the early adjustment of all claims.

HUTCHINS & RALSTON, General Agents, 472 Wabash-av.

American Exchange and Commerce Fire Insurance Companies, of New York.

All persons having Policies on which they have claims for loss will present their proofs immediately; and all having Policies in the Companies on which there has been no loss will bring them in for cancellation.

J. K. MURPHY, Adjuster. Nov. 10, 1871. 77 West Madison-st., Room 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RENT FREE.

From 7 till 12 at night. The old original 25 cent California Dining Rooms, 53 South Canal-st., may be used, free of charge, by clubs, societies, or for public meetings.

BURKITT & SUTTON

Have just received a good assortment of Commenced Slippers, Ottomans, Towel Racks, Embroidery Chenille, Children's Mittens, Perforated Card Board, Java Canvas, Stamped Yokes and Zephyr Worsteds.

253 West Madison-st.

Rich Discovery!

Probably the richest discovery of the precious metal ever made in this County, was made last week by Fred Wehe and George Barton, old miners and quartz prospectors of this vicinity. From specimens brought to town within the last few days it would seem that an ordinary miner could pound out big daily wages with a mortar, the quartz hanging together with veins of gold. The ledge is located on the South Fork side of the divide, between the South and East Forks of the North Yuba River, about three miles from town. The fortunate discoverers and owners are Messrs. F. Wehe, Geo. Barton, Dr. Cyrus D. Aiken, backed by capitalists from Milwaukee and Chicago. The company propose to incorporate at once under the laws of the State, and proceed to work their mine in a systematic manner, having made arrangements for a mill and water power on the river below. They have named the company "The High Commission." More miners and prospectors are wanted to develop the rich quartz mines of Sierra County.—Mountain Messenger, Downieville, Cal.

GRAND REOPENING

Saturday Evening, Nov. 11, 1871,

Of the Twenty-second-st. Billiard Hall, Nos. 132 and 134 Twenty-second-st. Messrs. Willard & Thomson, proprietors. Dan Miller, formerly of the Sherman House billiard rooms, Superintendent, assisted by John H. Clayton, formerly of the Kirby House, Milwaukee. A grand lunch will be served by the well-known caterer, Albert Cudney, formerly of 32 East Washington-st. A fresh arrival of Wines and Liquors and Cigars.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

IN CHANCERY.—The People of the State of Illinois vs. The Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company, of Chicago, Illinois.

Notice is hereby given that, by an interlocutory decree entered by the Circuit Court of Cook County, State of Illinois, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned was appointed Receiver of all and singular the property and assets of the Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company, of Chicago.

All persons indebted to said Insurance Company are required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them to said Company, and to pay the same on or before the 5th day of December, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of said Receiver, Room 2, No. 151 West Madison-st., near Halsted.

All persons having in their possession or under their control any property or effects belonging to said Company are required to deliver the same to said Receiver at his said office, on or before the day above named.

All creditors of said Company, including policy holders who have sustained loss, who have not heretofore furnished the necessary preliminary proofs thereof to said Company, are required to present their demands at his said office on or before the day above named.

Dated Chicago, Nov. 10, 1871. O. H. HORTON, Receiver.

FOR SALE.

CANADA MALT.

The undersigned will sell one to five cars, to arrive, of the celebrated Canada Malt, manufactured by J. H. Smith, in Cleveland, Ohio, from Toronto Barley of the very choicest quality. This Malt is widely known throughout the East, and extensively used for the finest ales and lager. H. C. DEMING, 1075 Wabash-av.

TO PRINTERS.

A job printing office with about 250 fonts of job type and desirable fonts of book type. Also, four presses, all in good condition, for sale at a bargain. Address JOHN TRIGGE, late T. W. Harrison & Co., 587 Broome-st., New York.

Wagons.

1,000 CELEBRATED JACKSON (Michigan) WAGONS, with patent reach coupling, for sale cheap, at 736 Indiana-av., opposite C., B. & Q. passenger depots. All work fully warranted. AUSTIN, TOMLINSON & WEBSTER.

BRICK.

500,000 RED BRICK, 500,000 YELLOW BRICK, for sale cheap. J. H. BISSELL, 51 West Randolph-st.

TERRA COTTA.

Chicago Terra Cotta Co.

Are now ready to fill all orders of any size for Window and Door Caps, Belt Courses, Cornices, Brackets, Chimney Tops, &c.,

At old prices. Factory and office, near the corner of Fifteenth and ... sts.

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Daily Edition, per year, by MAIL.....$15.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL.....6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by MAIL.....2.50
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Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.
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Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1871.

NO MORE WOODEN BUILDINGS.

In April, 1845, a fire commenced in the city of Pittsburgh, which was not stopped until it had consumed nearly everything in that city that was combustible. The city had previously taken the precaution to prohibit the erection of frame buildings, but a number of old ones were still in existence. A long drought, a high wind came, and the destruction of Pittsburgh was even more overwhelming than that of Chicago. It did not destroy as much, but it destroyed all there was. We have had a costly experience of this kind of building. Three-fourths of the houses in Chicago before the fire were of wood, and now nine-tenths are of that material. Since the fire there have been put up monster buildings, to be used for stores and warehouses, all of wood. The few attempts at brick buildings are in no case better, having for the most part their exterior walls of brick, and everything else of wood. By special permission of the Board of Public Works, two sheds have been erected on Madison-street, just south of the High School (where all our remaining public records are kept). These sheds are 190 feet deep by 50 feet wide, and are stored with cooper's materials—the sheds to be used for drying purposes. If they were powder magazines they would be no more dangerous to property and life. A spark in one of them would produce a conflagration that no fire apparatus could arrest, and which, being fed by the many other hardly less inflammable buildings, would sweep the West Division as if it were a field of dried grass. All over the West Side there are frame buildings in course of erection, by whose permission and by what authority no one seems to know, and no one seems to care. Miserable buildings and shanties are perambulating the streets in search of jobs, whose owners ought to be compelled to take them to pieces. The Board of Public Works are greatly to blame for permitting those structures to be moved and the streets occupied by buildings worthless except as fuel to feed the next great fire.

We want two immediate reforms, and the new Mayor and Common Council will be false to the interests they have been elected to protect, if they fail to give them the shape of law. The first is the prohibition of the erection of any frame building within the corporate limits, and the next is a like prohibition of wooden cornices or cupolas, or other inflammable appendages to buildings of any kind.

There has never been any attempt to regulate building in Chicago. The fall of a half dozen brick structures and the murder of a score or two of persons, led to the enactment of a law by the Legislature giving the City Council full power over this subject, but those powers have never been exercised. The men selected for this purpose have never interfered. Architects too old or too obstinate to be governed by considerations of safety, have continued to erect buildings too high to be reached with water, yes six-monster fifty-story specimens of pine knots. During the recent fire those cheap and lumber traps made a grand display, and furnished plenty of blazing material for the wind to bear away to other parts of the city.

The same reckless disregard of every precaution against fire is shown in the location of lumber yards. These seem to have been so provided that in case a fire should exhibit any signs of exhaustion, it could be renewed by some lumber yard conveniently placed for that purpose. It is impossible to put out a fire once well started in a lumber yard, and yet there is not a railroad freight office, nor an elevator, nor a mill, nor any other large depository of property that has not a well stocked lumber yard in its immediate vicinity. Canal street, to which the business of the city has been driven by the fire, has its lumber yards conveniently arranged to order that the next great fire may not speedily go out for want of material.

Chicago has paid dearly during the last fifteen years enough money in extra insurance, caused by frame buildings, to have built a brick building for each wooden one erected within that time. As a matter of economy, therefore, the further erection of wooden buildings ought to be prohibited. The owners of wooden structures now feel the great loss. They are paying an advance of 150 to 300 per cent in the rates of insurance, and their buildings are of less value, be cause tenants for the most part are unable to get any insurance from responsible companies on goods in wooden buildings.

The insurance companies are responsible for much of the encouragement to the building of frame houses. Such has been the competition that every time a loaded lumber wagon passed along the street, it was followed by insurance solicitors, who waited on the ground until they had secured a risk to any possible amount on the yet unbuilt structure. This is hardly an exaggeration. Risks were taken, and for any amount the owner asked, on anything from a hay rick to a mansion. The policies of the victimized holders of $80,000,000 of worthless policies can now understand the real value of that reckless insurance which asked not whether the building was of wood or stone, or whether it contained iron or petroleum.

We have had enough of this exposure of life and property. We have paid heavily for our defiance of the elements, and for our violation of natural laws. It is time we should stop this. There is not a city in the United States having 100,000 inhabitants, which permits the erection of frame buildings. They have been prohibited everywhere else, long ago, and we must begin at once. We must stop the erection of wooden buildings and of brick buildings with wooden partition walls. No more wooden buildings should be allowed to be moved. The trade in shanties should now be stopped forever, and we must now commence to build a first-class city out of first-class materials.

ANOTHER KIND OF HOME INSURANCE.

We are informed that a number of the proprietors of grain elevators in this city have purchased steam fire engines for their buildings. They have also purchased, and will at once put into each elevator, a steam pump, by means of which water can be forced in large quantities to each floor, where, with pipe and hose, the force of the establishment can promptly put out any fire originating in the building, and can protect the building from fire occuring in the vicinity. The entire building, inside and out, can be flooded with water if necessary. The danger from fire from within is so very slight that these precautions will render the buildings and contents entirely safe from a fire of that kind, while they can also keep the metal-coated buildings so constantly wet as to prevent their burning from any ordinary fire from without.

Having provided these buildings with all the protection that human agency can devise, they can afford to discontinue insurance. Long experience has shown that elevator property has been the best paying risk taken by insurance companies in this city. Under the recently established rates, the insurance companies will soon exact the value of each elevator and contents for premiums. Hereafter the warehousemen and the owners of the grain will be their own insurers. One year's insurance at present rates on the average value of the grain in store and the elevators themselves will amount to $750,000. By the adoption of means to render any serious damage from fire impossible, the community interested will save, after bearing all expenses, nine-tenths of this large sum. Like precautions will, we understand, be taken in all our large establishments. Each will have its own fire apparatus, fire plugs and fire brigade for its own protection, and thus save the expense of insurance, which, in the end, may prove worthless. The days of bogus insurance business in Chicago have, in all likelihood, departed forever.

THE TAX COMMISSIONER.

Yesterday it was stated that the Tax Commissioner held his office until March, 1873, and could not be removed before that time. This was an error. Under the act of 1869 the term of the office is made to expire on the first Monday in December, 1871, when the Mayor will have the power to make a new appointment.

THE GRAIN TRADE IN WINTER.

The New Orleans merchants are making efforts to establish a direct trade with Europe for the cereals of the Northwest. For three or four years past shipments have been made of corn and wheat from that port for Liverpool, which arrived there in good order. The apprehensions that some entertained that, in the passage through the Gulf of Mexico, grain might become heated and injured, have not been justified by the results. The fact is an important one in its bearings upon this city. During the season of lake, canal, and river navigation the route from this city and the Northwest to the Atlantic ports, and thence to Europe, is shorter by three or four weeks than from here to New Orleans, and from there to Europe. It will, therefore, command the business. But, in the season of suspended lake and river navigation, lasting, generally, from early in November to the middle of May, cereals cannot be transported nearly so cheaply by rail as by the way of New Orleans. The distance by rail to Cairo, and thence by water navigation, will always be cheaper than by rail direct to the cities of New York, Boston or Portland. Our warehouses and elevators have for several years been crowded with grain during the winter season, waiting for navigation. The outlet by way of New Orleans would enable Chicago to prosecute the grain business at this season without the usual delays. Arrangements could easily be made to obtain through bills of lading from this city to Liverpool *via* New Orleans, insured for the whole transit, upon which bills of exchange might be drawn, and thus enable the merchant in Chicago to realize at once upon corn and wheat shipped here. Such arrangements would be of great advantage during the approaching winter. By the time the fire our warehouses have been in a large proportion destroyed, and, with all the preparations that can be made, we shall not have storage room for half the quantity of grain usually seeking this port in the winter. And our neighboring cities are not prepared to receive it. The other lake ports have for several years had all the grain they could give room to during this season of suspended navigation. The quantity which we shall have no room for will be as much in excess of their capacity as it will be for ours. But New Orleans can ship it in winter is manifest. There are now three lines of ocean steamers between that port and Europe, employing twenty first-class vessels, and making about eight trips each month, and, in addition to this, several other steamships plying between New Orleans and Liverpool not connected with any line, and a large fleet of sailing vessels.

THE SUBSIDY BUSINESS.

All the ocean steamship companies are preparing for a grand raid upon Congress for subsidies. They want Congress to vote them money to build ships with. One of these companies is the unfortunate Mediterranean Ship Building Company, an impecunious concern, which asks for a loan of only a few millions. It is now understood that this company proposes to bid for Southwestern support, by including in its demand one or two millions more to be expended in building a shipyard at St. Louis, at which all the iron steamships of the company are to be built. The New York *Bulletin*, commenting upon these schemes, says:

> New Orleans is now raising $1,000,000 to start a Mediterranean line. Baltimore has $1,000,000 at work and raise another $1,000,000 to start an iron shipyard. The Pacific roads in this matter are identical. New Orleans is a good receiving and distributing port for grain and cotton; and St. Louis is located most favorably for the construction of the new vessels. Then let them go to work and bring the whole vast Western and Southern interest to bear upon Congress for the repeal of the duties on the raw material employed in iron and other shipbuilding. The repeal of the duties on iron alone would do more to stimulate iron shipbuilding than a dozen subsidies. If a better plan than these can be devised we would like to hear of it.

The repeal of the duties on iron would be equivalent to a restoration of $15,000,000 a year to the pockets of the consumers of iron. It would enable the ship-building interest to resume, and would be the signal for a new era of prosperity. Iron is not owned in the United States, such as is not possessed by any other country. It would give to the production of iron in this country an encouragement not only unprecedented, but healthy and permanent, and not exposed to any of the vicissitudes of legislation.

N. BONAPARTE'S POSITION.

The London *Times* prints, from a trustworthy source, a report of some remarks by the Emperor Napoleon, explaining that gentleman's position, especially with regard to the imperial throne. Mr. Bonaparte makes a distinct denial of any knowledge of a conspiracy or intrigue for the purpose of placing him upon the throne of France. On the contrary, he denounces all intrigue, and avows that the only present occupation of his imperial energies is of a retrospective and introspective, rather than prospective, character. "When," says his late Imperial Majesty, "one has fallen from such a height, the first sentiment one experiences is not the desire to again mount upon the pinnacle, but to seek the causes of the fall in order to explain one's conduct and combat calumny, while still recognizing one's faults. In doing this one reviews the past, rather than seeks to read the future, and strives much more to justify one's self than to accomplish a restoration." Since the rejection of the plebiscite above, the people have had no public means of refuting unjust attacks and of rectifying erroneous appreciations." It may be remarked by the frivolons, at this point, that, if Louis has undertaken the task of justifying himself for his course through the past twenty-three years, and especially during the summer and autumn of 1870, he has a job on hand which will last him at least the remainder of his days, and preclude the possibility of any active career, either as an intriguer, an Emperor, or a historian. But the more considerate will remark that if the Emperor has really gone into the business of self-examination and of analyzing the sentences of kingcraft, he has made a wise choice of occupation, in view of his position before the world, and is much more likely, if his physical and mental energies hold out, to win (and keep) a crown again by such a process than by organizing intrigues in his own behalf. But it is very evident from Louis' conversation, as well as from the character which he has developed while an exile of France, that if he enters into any examination of his career, it will be purely for the purpose of demonstrating his own infallibility—of making out a case for himself, as the saying is—with which to go before the French people as a candidate for a new lease of power.

Mr. Bonaparte says, and perhaps he persuades himself, that during the twenty-three years of his reign he was "animated by a single thought—the welfare of the country;" whereas everybody knows that his single aim was not to enhance the welfare of the people, but to enhance the welfare of certain influential classes, and stimulate a certain false appearance of national prosperity which his subjects should be made to believe constituted "the welfare of the country." The keystone of the plan consisted of military glory and territorial aggrandizement, which have no more connection with "the welfare of the country" than the ribbons of a prize beef have with the nutrition to be derived from the meat. Indeed, they may be like poisonous ribbon, which infect the whole carcass.

This keystone of Napoleon's policy proving unsound, the arch and its superstructure were prostrated to the ground, and the Emperor came down from his "pinnacle" in the way which he describes; and yet, strange to say, the dethroned monarch is now "animated by a single thought"—that of getting back upon a similar pinnacle. This is undoubtedly the Emperor's cherished object, however solemnly he may, with hand on his breast and eyeballs inward turned, asseverate the contrary.

Let a discumbler but talk long enough, and he will prove himself such, is a proverb which some one has, or ought to have, inculcated. And so the late Emperor reveals, in his subsequent conversation, the intensity of his ambition to be reinstated. He simulates a loyalty to the present Government of France, and declares that "to overthrow it would be a bad action;" but he adds with fervor that his own "rights remain intact," and that "no decision of the Chamber can prevent me from being the legitimate sovereign of France." This certainly sounds as if it were intended as a rallying cry for Napoleon's partisans, of whom he says, many officers have written to him to know whether he would allow them to serve the present government, and he has uniformly notified them that he "could not release them from their oaths (!) until, by a direct vote (one of Napoleon's favorite plebiscites) the entire nation shall have chosen a definitive government." Napoleon's estimate of the present representative government may be inferred from his expression of "the pain with which I see the destinies of France delivered over to the hazard of events, the fury of factions, the weakness of the men in power, and the exactions of the foreigner."

It is very evident, therefore, that Napoleon is yearning keenly for a continuation of those twenty-three years of rule on which he dotes so much. Not only that, but he is apparently doing what he can, by correspondence and otherwise, to gather and solidify a party of Bonapartists, with a view of taking possession, forcibly or by intrigue, of the reins of government, now nominally in the hands of the people. In this scheme he is the same arch-enemy of France that he was upon that still-coveted pinnacle, the imperial throne.

IMPORTANT CORRECTION.

In our report in our issue of 10th inst. of the decision of Judge Williams on the application made for the appointment of a Receiver in the cases of the Commercial and Garden City Insurance Companies, the name "Commercial" was accidentally printed "Continental," thereby, unwittingly on our part, spreading a false impression as to the solvency of the Continental Insurance Company of New York. We regret the mistake, and, in justice to the company and to those of our readers who hold its policies, we assure the latter that, in our opinion, the Continental is a sound insurance company, in which impression we are confirmed by the statement of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of New York, published in another column.

We request our exchanges to do us the favor, in justice to ourselves and the Continental, to make editorial mention of this correction.

The Brantford (Canada) *Courier* seems to think that the Fenian raids into that country are produced by an overwhelming desire on the part of the American people for the annexation of the British provinces. It therefore makes it known that "from Vancouver's Land to Nova Scotia, the Canadians are a united people," opposed to annexation. The same paper insists that there will be no fraternal peace between the two countries until the Americans "fully understand these things." One Canadian neighbors should understand that, however willing the American people are to accept the union of the British American States, there is not an American-born citizen who has the remotest thought of accomplishing that result by force. When that union does take place, it must be the voluntary act of the Canadian people. It is possible that the people of this country think that it would promote the prosperity of both countries if they were under one government, and that the Canadians would reap a larger portion of the gain resulting from annexation; but that does not imply that annexation has such present or remote advantages as to induce our people to infringe any rights of the Canadians. There is not a rational man in the United States, of native or foreign birth, who does not hold the Fenian raids to be most infamous. Those who shall engage in them ought to be punished as outlaws and pirates.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of November 4 calls the attention of the public to certain provisions which have been included in all new policies issued by insurance companies of that city since the Chicago fire. The Fireman's Fund Company has the following:

> And it is agreed by the insured that the insured will look solely to the assets of the corporation for the payment of losses under this policy.

The Union Insurance Company has introduced the following in their policies, with the same object in view:

> It is agreed by the insured accepting a policy of insurance that in case of fire he will look for the payment to no other fund than the assets of the stockholders of the Union Insurance Company, and that none of the stockholders or officers of the company shall be held liable for the payment of the same in all right to hold such stockholders or officers individually liable, given by the laws of the State of California, is hereby expressly waived by the assured.

Persons taking policies from companies, wherever located, should see that that no such repudiation of liability is made part of the contract of insurance.

In October, 1870, S. J. Arrot obtained judgment against the city of Dubuque, Iowa, for $82,870, in the United States Court, and on the 24th of July, 1871, the United States Circuit Court for Iowa issued a mandamus, requiring the Mayor and City Council of Dubuque to levy a special tax for the payment of the judgment. The Mayor and Council having refused or declined to obey the mandate, the court on the 3d of November issued an order of arrest, requiring the Mayor and the members of the Common Council to show cause at Des Moines, why they should not be attached for contempt. The papers were served, and the City Government carried bodily to Des Moines. The defeat of creditors upon the execution is not allowable in Iowa.

The New York *World* and several other papers speak of General Sheridan's "declaration of martial law" in this city immediately after the fire. It is not true that General Sheridan declared martial law, or assumed any authority, except such as was conferred upon him by the Mayor. If the Mayor had no power to transfer his own authority to General Sheridan, that is another question, wholly apart from General Sheridan's alleged declaration of martial law.

It appears from the published correspondence between General Sheridan and Governor Palmer that on the 11th of October, the second day after the fire, the latter thanked the former for his promptness in ordering troops to the city. We may add that everybody in this city thanked him, except the "International Commune" and its newspaper organ.

A Washington telegram informs the public that Secretary Fish not only has not resigned but has no notion of resigning. It seems that these Washington newsmongers connected with the New York press have no difficulty in turning out a Secretary and appointing his successor, whenever they lack for other news, and of gotting their chiefs at headquarters to endorse their stories as "unquestionable authority." They will, however, have great difficulty in persuading the public to swallow this Fish story any more. Mr Fish may as well hold on to his portfolio during the remainder of his natural life, for nobody will ever be made to believe that he has gone out, even though his successor should be commissioned and sworn in.

Mr. F. A. Walker, the efficient Superintendent of the Census, has promised to take the Indian Commissionership, provided the salary can be increased. It looks, from this, as if Mr. Walker meant to depend upon the salary of his office, instead of the stealings, for his remuneration; in which case he would be a marked exception to previous officials having to do with the Indian Bureau. If the bureau can stand such an innovation, it might be well to give Mr. Walker a trial at fair wages.

—The annual report of the Massachusetts Life Insurance Commissioner closes with this reference to the Chicago fire: While the terrible conflagration of October, 1871, is still raging in Chicago, anxious inquiries are being made at this department relative to its probable effect upon the Massachusetts companies. Not only of fire, but of fire companies also. Seventeen life companies appear to have $6,714,953 invested in that ill-fated city, viz: in city and county securities, $170,950, and in loans and mortgages on real estate, $6,544,203, the value of lands constituting being $12,885,850, and buildings, $4,329,300. The land itself is deemed ample security for the entire amount loaned."

—According to an old legend, if a young lady goes down cellar backward at 12 o'clock on the night of the last day of October, holding a mirror before her, she will see in the face of her future husband. A young lady of Lewiston, Me., who tried the experiment, made a misstep and fell to the bottom amid shreds of kerosene and broken glass, causing a rack which brought the whole family to the scene.

WASHINGTON.

Awaiting Alexis and Congress.

The Improvements.

Roster of Inns and Lodgings.

Fish and Catacazy.

The Mormon Alarm.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.

Washington, in parts, looks to-day like the burnt part of Chicago somewhat. The wide streets here resemble the gaps made by the fire, and now they are all dug up for the course of new sewers; the sidewalks of dozens of the streets are being set forward so as to make two parts of promenade to one part of carriage-way. The public squares are resonant, not with birds, but with the clatter of carpenters' hammers, making lodges and selling-places. The President's yard is all torn up, and a street is cut under the wall of his flower-house, effectually dividing him from the War and Navy Departments. He has been supplied with a capacious new stable, and they are digging down the declivities from his grounds toward the Potomac, to extend his park, and place to good advantage the new State Department, whose excavation is well advanced. Pennsylvania avenue is dug up from the Treasury to Georgetown, a whole mile, to receive the the new cement pavement. Fifteenth street is newly graded from the Treasury corner to the Potomac. F street, from Winder's building to Rock Creek, is graded and boulevarded, leaving many fine old houses suspended high in the air, with hanging gardens around them. Fourteenth street is paved with wood, from Franklin square to the Columbia College. The two great brick wings of the new Market Company are nearly finished. An entirely new street railway, with double track, running one-horse omnibus cars, is laid from the Treasury on New York avenue to the Government Printing Office and the Bladensburg toll-gate. The former F Street Railway is to be extended at once from the Capitol across to the Eastern Branch bridge to Uniontown or Howardville, the negro settlement. The Government Printing Office has been enlarged by the addition of a goodly brick wing, and the streets about are finally graded and paved; so that every way from the Capitol the eye at least can peer down the wide streets to the human country. Two large new school houses are prominent objects on the northern outline of the city. Much new building of a private nature has been added to the desolate streets. Senator Blaine's West's new house, adjoining Speaker Blaine's, is prominent as a monumental gingerbread. Capitol Hill is dotted over with new rows of mansions. The Ebbitt Hotel is extended on the opposite side of Willard's, and will be thrown open in December. They are painting Willard's Hotel, and will open it in January. Mr. Cake, proprietor of Congress Hall, at Cape May, N. J., is the new landlord of the Metropolitan Hotel, and has refurnished it. Wormley, the negro caterer, has built quite a decent inn, equal to most of the hotels in Georgetown, patronized by the Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Boston. Welker, the restaurateur has annexed his house, and domed it with one of the pavilions of the late Centennial. He has put it presents the appearance of a Quaker with a gorgeous helmet on his head. Gray has also done over the old Bright House, *en cafe*, some tall chimneys and a Mansard roof. There is a new hotel on Capitol Hill, underwrapped with three stories, and resembling a portable shot-tower. The new Agricultural Report is out, with the usual High Tariff sauces omitted; so that it is a little tougher than before. It is understood that General Grant has a new steward, and his pair of pigs have shed their coats by the force of circumstance, if no other way. My five-pigs has ceased to smoke, owing to my success in cleansing the chimney with an Indian Agent. Hoping these few lines will find you the same, I close my present communication.

N. B.—The cause of so much improvements is our new Syndicate. We have added the value of every body we possess nothing, to the taxes of those who possess anything, and refunded all these improvements upon posterity by issuing our bonds. Thus we make it a free gift to the Centennial, and, if any objection, we will simply refuse to have any posterity. A national debt is a private Blessing.

THE QUARREL OVER CATACAZY.

A certain dignity of manhood bells a statesman, but this dignity should be too noble for quarrelling. Mr. Fish has not without accomplishments for the position; but the quarrel with Minister Catacazy is. Even the minister himself, who is expected to sustain the Secretary of State, and the hope is general that he will resign, and leave the great blank of respectable dulness occupied by his office, to some person with more equanimity.

The trouble with Mr. Fish is, that he belongs to one of "old families." Our old families in America were very tender transplantations, small in the shrub and sickly in the graft. The disease in the case of Fish is Stuyvesantism; some of the Stuyvesant blood has got over into him or his wife, or somebody; and it occasionally gives him a softening of the brain. Peter Stuyvesant was an old, one-legged chap in the Dutch army, sent to be Governor of New York Colony, and probably about equal in respectability to some of our Territorial Governors or Post Commanders, that is, good to swindle, good to be shot at, good to be killed once, at the battle of Christina, when, as Washington Irving relates, "He fell into a cushion softer than velvet, which Minerva, or St. Nicholas, or some kindly cow had prepared for his reception." Ridiculous as it may seem, the Fish family always hated Mr. Irving for the fiction, and the Stuyvesant and the author had to express his contempt for the Knickerbocker sensitiveness in a preface and later edition. Old Stuyvesant got a good deal of property in New York, and left it over to his descendants, and they now assume to be the equals of aristocrats. How a flat can, this people with a good English education! While the brothers of the Secretary are selling dry goods in New York, here are the Stuyvesant Fishes shaking their caudal and stiffening their dorsal fins over the Catacazy.

Catacazy is a little whiffet of a Teutonic Tartar, married to a stunning fine blonde, with a little head and luxurious appointments. He pulls a good deal of wire, but never sensible people. Catacazy was a Prince, or something, and had to fall in love with another man's wife. They eloped together. The divorce hanging fire in Russia, they bought a next year's almanac, moved forward the clock, and formed a matrimonial syndicate until such time as the Czar should forward the certificate.

There is no greater evidence that the Stuyvesant Fishes are of tolerably common and decent blood than that they could not approve of Mrs. Catacazy's conduct. There is great evidence that they belonged to our revising democracy when they took chance with the Secretary's strange acquaintances, and made up their minds, like women in a Brooklyn boarding house, to cut her acquaintance. Thus, the torpedo leg of old Petrus Stuyvesant has stirred up a scandal, and our hospitality to a Foreign Legation is as unworthy as the great Stuyvesant's battle-cushion.

I have never quite got over the Englishman's dislike for fe—mers of all kinds, and these long-tailed sexuals are to be belaboured consistently in accordance with their rank if they are a little wicked. Catacazy, mad as any man would be at the disparagements noted toward his wife,—all the more sensitive because a little under the rose,—has probably talked about Fish. Why not? The Fishes talked about the Catacazys. This dull old Mr. Fish denounces Mr. Sumner wherever he goes. He wrote cutting things to Mr. Motley. Tit for tat, brother Fish!

And all for this we are going to spoil young Alexis' visit. We are going to present, instead of a picture of republican frankness, the dark side-scenes, the panting, and the ill-concealed jealousy of a Spanish Court. What an ill-mannered administration!

COLFAX'S TOUR, AND THINGS.

Schuyler Colfax has done and is under another effort. All his writings are easy to read. They introduce themselves pleasantly, like one of Bishop Taylor's preachers, with such adjectives as "golden" and "silvery," and so forth. This perennial acrity to please is the charm of Colfax's style. Fluent, unindividual, and genuine. If all our public men would imitate it, and not strain for strength, knowledge, and depth so much, we would have a more youthful public life and better sentiments. I throw this out merely as a suggestion that we refine our sentiments and our adjectives more. I think Mr. Chadband, in one of Mr. Dickens' stories, who was the great master of this style.

In his last letter, published, I believe, in the *Chicago Tribune*, there is an allusion to the necessity of [illegible] the democratic party and its principles, from all those [illegible] who are desirous to assist [illegible] at the next election; by remodelling the tariff. I fear so also signifies to the Vice President's style, and [illegible] somewhat obscure, frankness; so I copy this sentence:

> With a hearty endorsement of the reforms attempted to outline in my article of last month on the Public Debt, and with my sincere regret at declines of taxation, and especially of duties on tea, coffee, incomes, &c., as war taxes, to be replaced with a judicious revision of the tariff for the momentary exigencies of war, etc., etc., the [illegible] departure of the Democracy, whatever shape it may finally assume, can be made a source of congratulation.

Colfax is a little apprehensive that the Society of Deseret,—mere falsehood; but industry and sacrifice have given it a prosperity which can stand everything but the democratic competition. Colfax will stop over with Dr. Newman, a marplot and an ecclesiastical showman, kindled it up, first by dignifying it with a debate, then by [illegible] to proceed against it with force. Mr. Lincoln compared polygamy to a great tree-hole on his father's farm; it could not be spilt, and it would not burn, so he "plowed around it." The new mines in Utah were gunpowder in it, and would soon have blown it up; but this [illegible]

font, on a raised platform. The ... church is polygonal, with ... resting on stone corbels; ... floor to ceiling being 25 feet. The ... decoration of the interior are in keeping with the elegance of the exterior. The walls are stained a light lavendar color, ... exception of the chancel-ceiling, which is ... a border of grapevines running ... chancel in the angle of the wall ... gives it a tasteful and appropriate ... the chancel arch is the inscription, ... text, "O come, let us worship, and kneel before the Lord, our Maker." ... work is finished in black walnut. The ... prie-dieu, and pulpit are all of black ... recently finished; the lectern especially ... for the beauty and appropriateness of design, and the fidelity of its ... The front of the altar is broken ... panels, of quatrefoil pattern, the ... of which are filled with vermilion ... of the hammerbeams of the roof ... touched with vermilion. On each ... altar a niche has been let into the ... one for the prothesis, and the other ... basins. The space of the chancel is ... for the sacrarium and choir, by a ... rail of black walnut. Every gable of ... is surmounted by a carved Greek ... over the arch of the tower-entrance is ... the inscription: "We will go into ... of the Lord;" while over the porch ... the invitation, "Come unto Me, all ye ... and are heavy laden, and I will give ... On each side of the porch is a tablet, ... the inscription, "My Lord and my ... the other, "We praise Thee, O ... church is heated by two furnaces. ... organ for the church was being ... by Marshall Bros. & Co., of Mil... last week their premises were de... fire, and the new organ, which was ... perished with the rest of the con... will involve some little delay in ... musical services reorganized, but the ... of the congregation will overcome ... All the details of the building ... carefully superintended by the ... Christ Church, the Rev. W. W. Este... to whose persevering labors the ... the Episcopal Church here, and the ... completion of the new edifice, are ... The first service in the new church ... on Thanksgiving Day; the first regu... service on Advent Sunday. The ... chapter of the Rural Deanery, in ... was included, was to have been held ... church at its opening; but the delay ... taken place in getting it suitably fur... led to the abandonment of this in...

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

...t a single young lady in Camargo, ... single marriageable young man.

...ard of Education at Tuscola have voted ... doors of the public schools to the col...

...e has a resident named George Sykes, ... of age.

...ells recently sunk in Woodford County, ...ols and one at Minonk, flow to the sur... depth of sixteen feet in an apparently ... stream.

...rriage of Lewis Hurd and Caroline La... first ever celebrated in Henry County, ... August, 1833.

...elle Gray, of Deer Park, burned ... verely by a candle that she is not ex... recover.

...isheim is to lecture in Mendota soon. ...sia prevails in Knoxville.

...y of George Rabold suicide, which ... rather hastily near Peoria, some week... ...ount of its decomposing state when ... recently dug up by his friends, and ... his boots. That is what they were ...

...fus Porter, of Lewistown, recently re... ...x containing eight Italian ... seems di... ...witzerland. The expense of ... bees ... him here was about $45.

...arter incorporating the town of N... ... city laws made in compliance there... ...d the sale of intoxicating liquors, ... druggists in the city have been sus... ...violations of these laws, and arrests ... made, and in one instance the offend... ...rought to trial. On Monday, Mr. T. B. ...gkist, found himself in limbo, on the ... violating the city laws in the sale of ... fine of $25, the lowest penalty, was im...

IOWA.

...t Court at Des Moines last week de... of the defendant in a case where ... sued for $20,000 for causing the ... man named Johnson. Owen was a ... ctor, and while at work at Keokuk, ... ordered Johnson and others who ... employ to move a heavy turntable, ... the table Johnson received fatal in...

...thousand bushels of apples have ... from Kossuth this fall. The whole ... in this county this year will aggre... ...000 bushels or more.

...y claims a population of 5,000.

...Angel, a pioneer of Delaware Coun... ...ar Delhi, died on Monday last, aged ...

... Iowa is jubilant over a gigantic corn ... lists up there are talking about build... crib wherein to consign thousands ... hold over."

...ary troops are ordered from Omaha ... forth for headquarters.

... *Blade* nominates Miss Lois Martin ... Clerk in the next House of Repre... A large number of ladies in the State ... studiously their chances in the same ...

...oines *Register* relates a sad accident ... in Crocker Township, Polk County, ...ternoon last. Mr. Daniel Mock, a ... township, was engaged in digging ... and built near his house a crib which ... ed on posts. While he was in the ... little children were playing around ... crib. When he returned he found ... had fallen from its posts, catching ... ones, 3 years old, beneath it. The ... resting directly across its neck, ... probably instantaneous.

WISCONSIN.

... seen to have gas.

... *Advocate* says many of the mer... place are going to Chicago.

...n the spontaneous combustion of a ... Court House on last Saturday af... early discovery prevented serious ...

... evening of last week a young ... sen Buell, son of R. B. and Susan ... laire, committed suicide by shoot... through the head. The cause of this ... affair is wholly unknown, al... ...imstances show the act to have ... and not the result of momen...

...ny *Advocate* says: A friend who ... meant on Little Sturgeon Bay de... ...lowing off the shore as terrific, ... trees on an island about half a ... were set on fire and the island ... says that after the fire he could ... a yawl boat full of birds in the ... burned in their flight and drop...

... and Peshtigo *Eagle* says shan... going up on the site of Peshtigo, in ...ns. Real estate is changing ... ent life begins to show itself in ...

...ota *Banner* says there has been ... st sown in Jackson County this ... fore, and since the late rains the ... at it is looking well.

... since the *State Journal* at Madi... death of David Williams, late ... Wisconsin Historical Society, ... Williams replies as follows:

DARIEN, Wis., Nov. 6, 1871.

...JOURNAL:—Gents: I inclosed find $1.00 ... the State Journal. ... issue, I had the favor of reading ... and take this method of convincing ... yet deceased; but am desirous to ... mn event, or the more solemn one ... we, pay the printer. It may make ... the public, but for myself I am de... ... place among the living yet a little ... ect, and oblige,

Yours truly,
DAVID WILLIAMS.

... *Express* says Mr. Stephen ... office, one day this week, the ... ich were two perfectly formed ... eeder says the animal had a ... all round.

... *Democrat* says navigation ... the 15th of this month, when all ... insurance on boats run out, ... ll probably run until in Decem...

... *Gazette* of the 9th says: "On ... Mrs. Daniel Wilcox, wife of ... proprietors of the *Gazette*, fell ... oke her arm. On Tuesday even... ...owen, wife of another former ...azette, fell down stairs, injuring ... so severely that she is still in ... her bed.

...neva was robbed of $27,000 on ... mes, who escaped.

...son, in the town of Burns, La... ... to her death last week by ... tempt to bleed herself for ...

...eaping a rich harvest of souls ... ard of two hundred have been ... ival meetings still continue ... ccess, under the auspices of ...

INDIANA.

...failure of the Gas Works to ... gas, owing to the impossi... supply of coal suitable for ...

... who lives at Buena Vista, ...day and Saturday are both ... His father and mother, now ... Md., raised eight children, ... girls, all living. The girls ...day, the boys all on Satur... ...s born on Friday, the father ...

...lled an eagle on Tuesday ... New Albany, which meas... ... tip.

...ing of the Friends who held ... ing house of the denomina... ... the services closing on Sun... ...ile were on the ground ad... ... Sunday, and listened to the ... much interest was mani...

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.

...re seems to be considerable more activity in ... to-day. The demand for Eastern ... has been increased by large payments ... new stocks of goods now being received. ... are very large yet, but are somewhat ... from the high aggregate of a week ... the payments above mentioned will di... them still more. To the most of the banks ... will not be unwelcome, because they have ... money than they can find use for, in the ... limited avenues of employment. ... the grain dealers and the pork ... are drawing pretty heavily on New ... in the form of 30 and 60 day ... against shipments, but these do not furnish ... plain for the money at the disposal of the ... supply the demand for Eastern ex... demand for New York funds has ... so large during the last day or two that some ... banks were obliged to ship currency to ... York to-day, and have advanced their selling ... exchange, to customers at the counter, to ... premium. Another feature of the local ... market now, is the demand for govern... bonds. Many people have money ... they do not want to use ... business just at present, and yet are afraid ... it out, and therefore invest it temporarily ... ernment bonds. It seems probable, how... that there will soon be a change in nearly all ... particulars above mentioned. Money will be... more scarce, and with the demand from the ... for currency, which seems now beginning ... ve, currency will become scarce here, ex... on New York will be more abundant, and ... will decline.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.

Following are the receipts and shipments of ... at this port during the past twenty-four ... as far as reported, with the corresponding ... one year ago:

	Receipts 1870.	Receipts 1871.	Shipments 1870.	Shipments 1871.
... brls	4,001	5,976	2,750	7,939
..., bu	47,073	48,300	21,000	134,413
..., bu	163,499	24,316	60,502	108,886
..., bu	39,601	19,17[illegible]	7,930	65,693
..., bu	1,480	2,4[illegible]	1,614	5,798
..., bu	9,770	4,330	2,116	27,525
...seed, lbs	102,343	11,925	28,121	....
...seed, lbs	40,000	....	....	....
...corn, lbs	196,810	125,907	14,936	22,058
...meats, lbs	21,125	21,340	110,913	491,537
... brls	600	374	1,147	1,407
... brls	....	200	543	538
...tcs	27,150	....	117,876	50,346
..., lbs	27,440	4,606	....	1,400
..., lbs	41,907	24,777	12,610	26,409
...hogs, No	11,330	4,615	4,663	1,712
..., No	1,571	2,242	103	776
..., lbs	96,990	152,198	29,475	67,441
...wines, brls	200	43	274	80
..., lbs	16,865	....	62,000	72,770
...toes, bu	4,548	6,482	948	2,301
...er, m	3,128	3,806	1,913	2,507
...es, m	408	450	1,482	1,603
...	186	210	128	420
...	5,271	2,337	2,497	1,871

...drawn yesterday for city consumption: ... wheat; 2,531 bu corn; 914 bu oats; 761 bu ... barley.

...following grain has been inspected into ... up to 10 o'clock this morning: 177 cars ...; 348 cars corn; 27,500 bu No. 2 do; 73 cars ...; 9,800 bu oats; 6 cars rye; 25 cars barley, ... (619 cars) 286,000 bu.

...re was rather less doing in produce circles ... the session was really a quiet one, but ... were few changes to note in prices, though ... receipts were on the increase, especially in ... The shipping movement was only a mod... one.

...wines were quiet, but firmer, in sympathy ... a better feeling reported among New York ... A total of 250 brls was sold early at ... holders asked 87c at the close.

... freights were not particularly active, but ... the vessel-owners refusing to charter at ... rates, alleging that sailors' wages are now ... that they cannot afford to do it; this made ... shippers hold back. A total of eight grain ... was reported, which will carry out 30,... wheat; 165,000 bu corn; 14,000 bu oats, and ... barley. Rail rates to Buffalo were 7 1-2c ... wheat, and 7c on corn. The latter was taken to ... at 11 3-4c.

...visions were quiet; mess pork and lard ... steady; meats a shade firmer, owing to the ... of 10c per 100 lbs in the price of live hogs. ... was a good demand at previous quota... but there were few sellers, probably because ... are scarce. The market closed at the ... range of prices: Mess pork, $12.75 ... the outside for selected brands. Pork, ... December, $12.75; do seller January, ... do seller February, $13.12 1-2a13.25. ... seller January. Sweet-pickled hams, 3 1-2c ... Green meats firmly held at 4c for ... 5 3-4c for short ribs, and 7a7 1-2c for ... the run of the house. Dry salted meats for ... delivery quoted at 4 ... for shoulders; 6c for Cumberlands; ... for clear ribs. Beef is decidedly ... at $8.00a8.50 for mess; and $10.00 for extra ... Tallow, 8 3-4c for prime. Sales were re... of 150 tcs mess pork at $12.75; 250 tcs lard ... seller the month at 8 3-4c; 250 tcs (country) at ... 100 tcs No. 1 do at 8 5-8c; 40 tcs good do at ... 8c; 100 tcs green shoulders at 4c; 20,000 lbs ... days in salt, at 4 1-2c; 100 bxs do, seller to ... at 6c; 150 bxs short ribs, seller to Decem... at 6 5-8c; 20,000 lbs green hams at 7 1-4c; ... (part seller December, and 20,000 lbs ... lbs new sweet pickled hams at 8 1-2c; ... mess beef at $8.00; 50 brls extra mess beef ... 00; 100 brls pure packers' tallow at 8 3-4c; ... country do at 8c.

...ward, White & Crowell state that the pack... to date is about 40,000 head of hogs, against ... same date last year.

...our was dull, the shipping demand being ... while local buyers were ... owing to a weak New ... quoted prices easier. Sales were reported of 100 brls ... winter extras at $6.75; 200 brls do on pri... ...; 25 brls spring extras (Minnesota) at ...; 100 brls do (do) at 7.00; 600 brls do ... at $6.50; 100 brls do on private ... 100 brls spring superfine at $4.50; 200 brls ... at $4.00; 50 brls rye flour at $4.00; 50 brls buck... flour at $7.00. Total, 1,425 brls. Bran was ... at $14.00 on track.

...eat was irregular, at an average decline of ... 1-4c from yesterday's prices, the drop being ... to a reported depreciation of 1d on California ... in Liverpool, with corresponding dulness ... New York. There was very little demand for ... ment, but the trading in options, principally ... seller last half, was rather large, the market ... alternately weak and firm, as the buyers ... sellers changed places several times. The ... then opened at $1.20 1-4, then sold at $1.29; im... ... 3-4c, fell to $1.19 3-4, and closed at $1.20 3-4c. ... December sold at $1.21a1.22 1-4, closing at $1.23 ... Seller the month sold at $1.19a1.19 3-4, closing ... outside. Other grades than No. 2 spring ... in very light demand. No. 1 red winter was ... at $1.30, and No. 2 red at $1.25. Cash sales ... reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.24; ... bu do at $1.23; 6,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.20 1-4; ... bu do at $1.20; 11,000 bu do at $1.19 3-4; ... bu do at $1.19 5-8; 28,000 bu do at $1.19 1-2; ... bu do at $1.19 1-4; 13,000 bu do at $1.19; ... bu No. 3 spring at $1.12; 4,000 bu do at $1.11; ... bu do at $1.10; 800 bu rejected spring at ...; 600 bu do at $1.03 1-2; 1,600 bu do $1.03. Total, ...

...orn was a shade easier, and less active, on the ... whole, though the sales of cash lots footed up a ... aggregate, all the car lots offered being freely ... up. The larger receipts caused a rather ... feeling early, but New York was reported ... with a scarcity of offerings, and this fact ... established confidence in prices. The market ... No. 2 was 48 1-2c, and for rejected 45 1-2a46 3-4c, ... though the greater part of the session, closing at ... 1-4c and 46 1-2c. Seller the month sold sparing... 45 7-8a46 1-4c, and seller December at 44 1-2c. ... cash sales were reported of 112,800 bu No. 2 at ...; 28,400 bu do at 48 1-4c; 400 bu do at 48c; ... bu do at 49 1-4c afloat; 5,000 bu rejected at ...; 5,000 bu do at 46 1-2c; 22,400 bu do at 46c; ... bu new, seller first half, at 46c. Total, 191,...

...ats were less active, but again higher, though ... so strong at the advance. New York was ... ted buoyant, and the stocks in the West are ... ported light, which has caused quite a rush for ... here during the past few days. The present ... provement in cash lots is not, however, accom... ... by a corresponding rise in the price of op... for delivery at the beginning of next year. ... market opened at 33 1-4c for cash, and ad... ... to 33 1-2c, closing at 33 3-8a33 1-2c. ... Seller the month sold at 43a43 1-4c; seller Decem... at 33 1-4a33 1-2c, and seller January at 33 3-4c. ... cash sales were reported of 43,000 bu at 33 1-2c; ... bu at 33 1-4c; 19,800 bu at 33c; 6,000 bu at ... 3-4c afloat; 3,600 bu rejected at 30c; 2,400 bu do ... 29 3-4c. Total, 133,600 bu.

Rye was quiet and easier, though the receipts ... ere light. The market opened firm, but fell off ... closing at 60a60 1-2c, the outside for fresh. ... sales were: 3,200 bu Nos. 1 and 2 at 61c; 5,000 bu ... at 60 1-2c; 10,000 bu do at 60 1-4c; 5,000 bu do at ... Total, 23,200 bu.

Barley was quiet and weak, opening at 55c for ... 2, and closing dull at 54c. No. 3 closed nomi... at 45c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu ... 2 at 55c; 400 bu do at 54 1-2c; 800 bu do at 54c; ... bu No. 3 at 46 1-2c; 400 bu do at 46c; 400 bu do ... 45 1-2c. Total, 5,200 bu.

LATER.

There was almost nothing doing in the after... ... the only trading being in wheat for the last ... at $1.21a1.21 1-4, closing at $1.21a1.21 1-8. Sale ... reported of 100,000 lbs green shoulders at 4c.

The Daily Market.

BUTTER—Only a moderate business was doing ... the market for this article, but the supply was ... large and prices were well sustained for all ... descriptions. Good to choice qualities were most ... demand and suitable offerings commanded full ... prices. The movement out, was chiefly eastward, ... though Western and Southern buyers were operat... ... in a small way. We quote: Choice dairy, 22a35c; ... to good tub and firkin, 16a20c; common ... grades, ...

BAGGING—There was little change in the mar... ... for goods in this line, the demand continuing ... reasonably active and prices ruling steady and ... uniform. The stocks are now ample and a satis... ... factory business is doing. Hart, Asten & Co., ... Nos. 5 and 7 Madison-st., quote as follows: ... Mark, 36c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31 1-2c; Min... ... ota, 30; burlaps, bags, 21 1-2a22c; gunnies, 17a ...; wool sacks, 67c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand for the ... different articles coming under this head continues ... brisk, and prices are being held with great firm... ... With the exception of lime,—the production ... which does not keep pace with the consump... ... the stocks are generally ample. Prices are ... unchanged, as follows: Stucco, $2.50a3.00; ... cement, $1.75; lime, in bulk, $1.25; white ... sand, per brl, $3.00a3.25; plastering hair, per bu, ...; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00a50.00; building ... brick, $14.00a15.00; fire clay, $1.00a5.00 per brl.

BEANS—Were in good request at full prices, ... sales making at $1.25a1.75 for common to medium, ... at $2.00a2.25 for good to choice.

BROOM CORN—Is firm, at $100.00a140.00 per ton ... for old; $150.00a200.00 for new, and $230.00a240.00 ... for choice hurl.

COOPERAGE—Is steady and firm at $1.70a1.75 ... for pork brls; $2.00a2.05 for lard tcs; $2.20a2.25 for ... beef tcs; $2.00a2.50 for whiskey brls; 50a57c for ... flour brls. Staves and headings are quoted at ... $18.00a20.00 per m for pork, and $25.00a28.00 per m ... for whiskey brls and tcs.

CHEESE—The firmness noted in this market ... for some time past continues, and there are indi... ... cations of a further advance. The stocks are ... steadily improving, and dealers are filling all or... ... ders with promptness. We repeat our quotations ... of yesterday: New York factory, 13a16c; Ohio ... factory, 13a14c; Western do, 13a14c.

COAL—The coal trade was active at former ... prices. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, ...; Lackawanna, $9.00; Egg, $9.00; Walnut ...; Indiana, $7.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50; ... Wilmington, $5.50.

CIDER—Is plenty at $5.00a8.00 per brl.

EGGS—Were in better supply and less firm ... than yesterday, but not quotably lower, sales ... making at 25a26c for fresh lots.

FRUITS—DRIED—Business was reported fair, ... at unchanged prices. We quote: Dates, 9 1-2a ...; figs, drums, 20a22c; figs, box, 22a25c; ... Turkey prunes, ...; French do, 14a15c; raisins, ... old, $3.00a3.15; do new, $4.10a4.15; blackberries, ...; pitted cherries, 28a30c; peaches, pared, ...; peaches, halves, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; currants, ... 9 1-2a10 1-2c; apples, old, ...; do new Western, ... 8 1-2a9c; do new Eastern, 10a11c.

GREEN FRUITS—There is a good deal of in... ... quiry for sound winter apples, for shipment, and ... for stock the market is firm, as the offerings are ... comparatively light. Common descriptions are ... plenty and dull. Cranberries are firm and trad... ... ing higher. Lemons remain dull. Prices range as follows: Apples on track at $1.25a2.25, and from store at $1.75a3.00. Cranberries, $10.00a11.00 for wild, and $12.00a14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $7.00a8.00.

FISH—This market was firm for all descriptions, save mackerel, which were easy. Prices were nominally unchanged, ranging as follows: No. 1 white fish, $4.75a5; No. 2, $4.25a4.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10a10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50a9; No. 2 mackerel, $8a8.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2a2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50a1.60; family kits, $1.10a1.15; bank cod, $6a6.50; George's cod, $7a7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40a45c; scaled herrings, 45a50c.

GROCERIES—In this department an active business was doing, and the prevalent feeling was one of firmness. The stocks are being steadily improved and our dealers are now prepared to fill orders for any article in the list. We quote:

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 21a22c; choice do, 22a23c; O. G. Java, 30a32c; Singapore, 25a26c; Costa Rica, 24a25c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2a8c; Patna, 8a8 1-2c; Carolina, 9 3-4a10c.

SUGARS—A sugar, 12 3-8a12 1-2c; B do, 12 1-8a12 1-4c; do, C 11 3-4a12c; choice brown, 10 3-8a11 1-4c; fair do, 10a10 1-4c; molasses do, 9a10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.20a1.30; common syrups, 30a35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45a55c; good sugar-house syrup, 40a45c; extra, 50a55c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 85a90c; fancy, 70a75c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14a15c; cloves, 18a20c; cassia 48a50c; pepper, 23a24c; nutmegs, $1.25a1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6 3-4a7c; standard, 6 1-4a6 3-4c; German mottled, 7 1-4a8 3-4c; erasive, 5 3-4a6c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2a4 3-4c; palm, 4a4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4a10c; corn, 10a12 1-2c; laundry, 6 1-2a7c; common, 5a6 1-4c.

HAY—Trade was active to-day, and the market for pressed descriptions exhibited increased strength. The demand for shipment to Lake Superior and the lumber regions was quite urgent, and with a good Eastern demand and the usual local inquiry, a large business was doing. Prices were without important change, ranging as follows: On track—Timothy, pressed, $13.00a14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.00a10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $11.00a13.00; prairie, loose, $8.00a10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00a1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Nothing new was noted in connection with the hide market. The movement was on a liberal scale, and previous rates were sustained. We quote: Green salted, light, 11 1-2c do, heavy, 10 1-2c; murrian kip, 11 1-2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19a20c; dry salted, 16a17c; dry kip, 22c; deacons, 60a65c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

LEATHER—Was quiet and steady at the annexed quotations:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37a38c; city harness, 37a38c; country harness, 34a36c; line city, per lb, 36a42c; kip, per lb, 80ca$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00a1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26a28c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25a27c; country upper, No. 1, 24a27c; collar, per ft, 21a23c; calf, city, $1.20a1.45; calf, country, $1.10a1.25; rough upper, 11 to 15 lbs, 34a37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32a34c; rough upper, damaged, 28a30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 30a35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40a45c; Philadelphia sole, 43a45c; harness, per lb, 36a46c; kip, light, $1.00a1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80ca$1.00; kip, heavy, 75a85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.35a1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80a2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60a2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00a1.55; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz $65.00a80.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00a100.00.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Activity and firmness were the prominent features of this market. There was no change in prices, which range as follows:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.00; roofing C, $10.50; large pigs, 45c; small pigs, tin, 46c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 38c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 34c; tin copper, 35c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 10 1-2c; first quality, sheet, 11c; slab zinc, 9c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 9c; 5, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12 1-2c; 13 and 14, 12 1-2c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 19c; full bundles 20 per cent off.

NAILS—Remain firm at $4.50 rates. We quote: 10 to 60 per keg, $4.50; 8d, per keg, $4.75; 6d, per keg, $5.00; 4d, per keg, $5.25; 3d, per keg, $6.00; fine 3d, per keg, $7.25; blue 3d, common, per keg, $7.25.

OILS—The market for whale oil continues excited and advancing. Prices were quoted 10c higher to-day in New York, and holders here were refusing to name a price. Other oils were comparatively steady. We quote: Carbon, 23 1-4a ...; extra winter lard, 83a85c; No. 1 current make, 73a75c; No. 2 do, 65c; linseed raw, 80c; do boiled, 85c; whale, 70c; sperm, $2.00; neatsfoot oil, $1.00a1.25; bank oil, 85c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70c.

POTATOES—Prices were steady at the following range: Mixed, on track, at 50a55c, and straight lots at 65a70c. From store sales were making at 65a70c for common, and at 75a85c for good to choice.

POULTRY AND GAME—Was in large supply, and prices ruled a shade lower. Sales were reported at the following range: $2.50a3.25 for chickens; 1.25a2.50 for ducks; 3.25a3.75 for prairie chickens, and $1.25a1.50 for quail; 11 1-2a 12c per lb for turkeys.

SALT—Is active at unchanged prices. We quote: Saginaw, $2.50; Onondaga, $2.25; coarse, $2.20; and diamond C at $2.25.

SEEDS—Were in active demand, and prices were firmer than yesterday. Sales were: 118 bags timothy at $2.10; 150 bags at $2.85; 152 bags clover at $6.50; 20 bags do at $6.20; 82 bags do at $6.25; 10 bags do at $6.30; 1 car buckwheat at 75c; 52 bags flax at $1.80.

TEAS—The demand continues unsettled, and the market remains firm at full prices. The stocks are moderate. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 60a65c; good, 70a85c; choice to extra, $1.20a1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90ca$1.10; common fine imperial, 75a90c; good to choice do, 90ca$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 90ca$1.00; choice to extra, $1.30a1.45; choice to extra Japan, $1.00a1.10; fair to good do, 70a80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60a70c; common to fine Oolong, 50a55c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, 90ca$1.25.

WOOD—No material change was noted in this market. There was a good demand at the following quotations: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, ... delivered. ... The market was reported moderately active and firm at about former prices.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Were more active, and a shade firmer. Charters were: To Buffalo—Prop Merchant, Barley at 8c; schr C. H. Walker, corn at 7c; schr F. M. Knapp, wheat at 7 1-2c; prop Oneida, corn and oats on p. t. To Oswego—schrs American and Montana, corn at 11 3-4c; schr Corsair, corn on p. t. To Ogdensburgh—Prop Lowell, wheat and corn on p. t.

RAIL FREIGHTS—The following are the present rates:

	1st class.	4th class.	Fl'r.	Grain, bulk.	Meats bulk.
New York	$1.90	65	$1.30	65	75
Boston	1.70	70	1.40	70	80
Phila. and Balt.	1.50	60	1.20	60	70
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	1.50	60	1.20	60	70
Montreal and Prescott	1.50	60	1.20	60	70
Toronto	85	35	70	35	40
Buffalo	85	35	70	35	40
Dunkirk	80	32½	65	32½	37½
Erie	80	30	60	30	35
Cleveland	65	27½	55	27½	32½
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo	60	25	50	25	30
Grand Rapids	50	25	50	25	....
E. Saginaw, Bay City and Wenona	60	30	60	30	....
Indianapolis	60	25	50	25	....
Cincinnati	70	30	60	30	....
Columbus and Dayton	70	30	60	30	....
Newark, O	90	40	80	40	....
Wheeling	95	45	90	45	....
Bellair	90	40	80	40	....
Washington, D. C.	1.65	70	1.40	70	80
Charleston, S. C.	2.10	85	1.70	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	2.10	85	1.70	....	....

Lumber Market.

The market for cargo lumber to-day was rather slow. There were not many offerings, but the docks are full, and labor scarce, which makes buyers rather backward. There was no change in prices. The following sales were reported:

Cargo schr Len Higby, from Pentwater, 450 m A Shingles, at $3.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo bark Pomeroy, from Oconto, 330 m ft coarse mixed lumber, at $16.00. Cargo scow Sea Bird, from White Lake, 127 m ft mixed lumber at $18.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr El Tempo, 137 m ft posts and scantling, at $17.00 mill tally. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Matteson, from Racine, 27 m ft timber, at $25.00; 50 m ft boards at $20.00. Sold by Bickford & Co.

Cargo barge Martha McNair, 110 m ft common mixed at $17.50. Sold by William Meglade.

ON TRACK.

Shingles were dull, the attendance of buyers being small; country buyers seem unwilling to take hold extensively at recent prices. A's or Star are easier at $3.57 1-2a3.65 1-2; No. 1 sawed unchanged, at $1.50a2.00.

IN THE YARDS

business is still brisk, the demand being principally local. Prices are unchanged, as follows:

First clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	$ 50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00a48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	35.00a37.00
Third clear, thick	40.00a42.50
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	a40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00a26.00
Common siding	a20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	a20.00
Common flooring, dressed second	a30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00a40.00
A stock boards	30.00a35.00
B stock boards	25.00a28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00
Fencing	20.00
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	20.00a26.00
Pickets, square	16.00a17.00
Pickets, flat	15.00
Clear posts, split	16.00a18.00
Clear posts, round	20.00a22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25a 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75a 4.00

JEWELRY.

$50,000

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CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMP'Y

OF NEW YORK.

The following correspondence explains itself:

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, October 25, 1871.

Hon. GEO. W. MILLER, Superintendent Insurance Department, State of New York:

Dear Sir: The failure of many Insurance Companies by the Chicago fire, after assurances had been given that they were able to pay all demands, and to pursue their business, has justified an apprehension in the public mind, and, perhaps, in your own, which it is important should be allayed.

We, therefore, so far as this Company is concerned, request you, at your earliest convenience, to investigate its affairs, and to ascertain its position and ability to fulfil existing obligations, and all that may arise in the ordinary course of its business.

We wish, also, to call your attention to our increase of capital, already largely over-subscribed, and desire to know when we can close the subscription books, and call in the money, under your construction of the statute.

Your prompt attention will be regarded as a favor.

Very respectfully,
GEO. T. HOPE,
President.

Insurance Department, State of New York.

ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1871.

At the request of the Continental Insurance Company of the City of New York, I have taken the earliest opportunity, since the adjournment of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners to investigate the affairs of the Company, and I find its condition to be as follows:

Its assets, amounting to $2,847,307.54, are judiciously and safely invested.

Its capital of five hundred thousand dollars is unimpaired, and it has a surplus of net assets largely in excess of the amount required to reinsure its outstanding risks, after providing for all other liabilities, including Chicago losses.

Its losses sustained at Chicago are in course of rapid adjustment, and leave the Company with abundant ability to afford indemnity to its customers, and to respond promptly to all customary claims.

The subscriptions to its voluntary addition of five hundred thousand dollars to its capital are much greater than double the amount to which stockholders are entitled, and the subscription books must yet remain open until the 20th inst., at which time the subscriptions may be made payable.

(Signed) GEO. W. MILLER,
Superintendent.

LOCAL OFFICE,

393 WABASH-AV.

Office of Western Department,

12 Eldridge-court.

Solid Fire Insurance.

IMPERIAL Fire Insurance Co.,

OF LONDON.

ASSETS OVER

$8,000,000 GOLD.

This is the only English Insurance Company represented in Chicago whose business is exclusively Fire Insurance.

Property-owners will consult their best interests by protecting themselves with Policies in the IMPERIAL.

DAVIS & REQUA,

AGENTS,

Room 2, No. 43 South Canal-st.,
505 Michigan-av.

PHENIX Insurance Company

Of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cash Assets, Oct. 1, - $1,858,755.45

Net assets, after payment of Chicago losses 1,500,000.00

The Phenix was the first Company to pay a loss after the great fire, and the Adjusters of the Company are now engaged in paying all of its losses as fast as adjusted. Policies issued on all classes of hazards at fair rates.

R. S. CRITCHELL,

Special Agent for the Northwestern States.

Office 30 West Madison-st.
Branch Office, 386 Wabash-av.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

At a meeting of the creditors of the "NEW AMSTERDAM" Insurance Co., of New York, held in Chicago Nov. 8th, inst., a report was made by the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Company, recommending terms of settlement, which were agreed to on the part of the Company.

A written agreement is now ready at the office of MILLER & DREW, 472 Wabash-av., where all having claims against the Company are requested to call at once and signify their acceptance or rejection of the same, as the matter must be determined by the 15th inst.

City Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.

Claimants holding policies of this Company will please call immediately at Room No. 5, 153 West Madison-st., Chicago, for adjustment.

S. FRENCH, General Agent.

INSURANCE.

Insurance Agency.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

No. 10 Eldridge-court.

BRANCH OFFICE,

No. 35 W. Washington-st.

FIRE & MARINE Insurance Agency.

Risks taken in the following Reliable Companies:

MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMP'Y, of Boston.

ORGANIZED 1822.

Assets, after paying all losses, including those of the Chicago Fire, $1,150,000.

HOME INS. COM'Y, of Columbus, O.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL INS. COM'Y, of Milwaukee.

HOFFMAN FIRE INS. COM'Y, of New York.

Cargo Insurance on the Lakes taken at current rates.

Shippers and Merchants desiring Marine Insurance, either INLAND or OCEAN, are invited to apply at our office.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

OFFICES,

Nos. 10 Eldridge-court and 35 W. Washington-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

Highest Price Paid for Adjusted Claims By D. R. TENNEY, 454 Wabash-av.

TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS OF

NATIONAL Insurance Company

OF BOSTON, MASS.

The undersigned, being duly authorized and delegated with full power to adjust and settle all claims against the "National Insurance Company, of Boston, Mass.," and to make prompt payment of the same whenever properly and satisfactorily adjusted, takes this method of informing all claimants, and for requesting them to present their claims, with proofs of loss, to him, at Room No. 2 Masonic Building, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., with as little delay as possible.

WM. N. BOWERS, General Agent.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 10, 1871.

TO THE

Merchants & Property Holders

OF CHICAGO.

Many of the Policies you now hold are entirely worthless; and we take this means of informing you that we can have the Policies cancelled, and will issue NEW ONES AT FAIR RATES, in the

ANDES, AMAZON, BREWERS', & TRIUMPH Insurance Companies

OF CINCINNATI,

Whose Combined Assets are Over

$2,000,000.00.

The last two had no risks in the Great Fire, and the ANDES pays dollar for dollar.

E. E. RYAN & CO.,

47 South Canal-st., Chicago.

SECURITY Insurance Company.

ADJUSTMENT OFFICE,

608 WABASH-AV.

Parties having claims against this Company will please present the same for adjustment to Messrs. FERGUSON & GILBERT, at No. 608 Wabash-av.

T. E. STILLMAN, for Receiver.

Adjusting Office People's Insurance Co., of San Francisco, Cal.,

158 West Monroe-st., Chicago. Parties holding policies covering on property in the burnt district, either in above company or the Lamar, of Chicago, will please present them at above office, for adjustment of claims.

A. R. GUNNISON,
Adjuster for People's Ins. Co., of San Francisco.

LAMAR INS. CO.,

of New York.

All persons holding policies in the above Company are requested to call on the subscriber, Room 13, Sherman House, after 2 p. m., and receive information concerning the condition of the Company.

A. R. FROTHINGHAM.

REPUBLIC Insurance Company,

Highest price paid in CASH for adjusted Claims.

D. R. TENNEY,
454 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE.

For Lease.

On long time, lot 75x80 feet, southeast corner Adams and Market-sts., suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON, Real Estate and House-Renting Agency, 286 West Madison-st.

DRY GOODS!

J. B. SHAY,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

239, 241, 243 & 245 West Madison-st.,

(Six Blocks directly west of New Sherman House),

has now in stock full lines of Prints, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Tickings, Stripes, Checks, Denims, Cotton Flannels, Woolen Flannels, Cloths, Repellants, Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Negligee Shirts, Ribbons, Trimmings, Laces, Worsted Goods, Notions, and the LARGEST STOCK OF HOSIERY IN CHICAGO; in fact, a full line of all kinds of goods connected with the general Dry Goods Trade.

We shall be pleased to see both old and new customers, and can promise them THE BEST-ASSORTED STOCK IN THIS MARKET, at very low figures.

239, 241, 243 & 245 WEST MADISON-ST.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

CHICAGO.

We take much pleasure in announcing to our friends and the entire trade tributary to Chicago that immediately after the fire we leased the SPACIOUS BRICK BUILDING, corner State and Twentieth-sts., and that our WHOLESALE Department is now nearly as well organized as before the fire. We shall strictly adhere to our uniform LOW PRICES, and assure our patrons that nothing will be left undone on our part to maintain the former standing of THIS MARKET.

We are now building a substantial brick store—corner Market and Madison-sts., where we expect to move our WHOLESALE BUSINESS before February 1, 1871.

Our RETAIL DEPARTMENT is now open, with complete stock in every branch.

State and Twentieth-sts.

J. V. FARWELL & CO.

167 Michigan-av.

We are daily opening fresh lots of DOMESTICS, PRINTS, COTTON AND WOOL FLANNELS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c., &c. Our New Building, 247 & 249 Monroe-st., between Market and Franklin, will be completed about Nov. 20, when we shall be able to again show our usual FULL VARIETY in all Departments.

C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO.

are now opening a large and varied assortment of Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS, BEDDING, ETC.

We have also resumed the manufacture of our celebrated SPRING BED, conceded by all to be the BEST BED MADE. Our customers can rely on buying the best goods, and saving at least 30 per cent.

Retail Stores, 923, 925 and 927 State-st.
Wholesale and Carpet Departments, corner State and Congress-sts. C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO.

FOR SALE.

ARMY CLOTHING.

Cavalry Overcoats, Infantry Overcoats, Cavalry Pants, Infantry Pants.

We will send price lists or samples by express, C. O. D., at very low prices.

CLEMENT & SAYER,
280 MILWAUKEE-AV., CHICAGO.

200 Carboys Sulphuric Acid,
100 Carboys Muriatic Acid,
50 Carboys Aqua Ammonia,
50 Carboys Nitric Acid,

OF SUPERIOR STRENGTH, FOR SALE

AT LOW PRICES.

Carboys returned credited at original prices.

ENOS BROWN & CO.,

58 South Canal-st.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!

Best Philadelphia Fronts. Apply to J. & T. GILLESPIE, 1328 and 1330 South Broad-st., Philadelphia.

To Brickmakers.

The undersigned has for sale 25 new moulds for pressed brick, and other new moulds for common brick, and orders received for making new moulds. Good references given.

Chas. Larson, 664 Centre-av.

RUINS OF CHICAGO.

The best and most varied assortment of VIEWS OF THE RUINS to be found in the city, wholesale and retail. Stereoscopic, $3 per doz.; Cabinets, $4 per doz.; Cards, $1.50 per doz.; 11x14, $1.25 each. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 88 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capital for Business.

Any person having a good business, and desiring to renew or extend it by additional capital, can hear of an opportunity to form a copartnership by addressing CAPITAL, care of Kimball & Taylor, Bankers and Brokers, 80 Broadway, New York.

Mercantile, or manufacturing preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required.

Antrim & Brown,

BRICKLAYERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Building, Boiler Setting, Fire Work, Bake Ovens, and jobbing generally, promptly attended to.

761 SOUTH MAY-ST.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS LATIMER

WILL OPEN

A CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NOVEMBER 13th, in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church, on Fullerton-av., North Side. Refers to Mr. Gondey and Mr. Chase, of Lake View, and her former patrons. She will continue her afternoon German classes on the South and West Sides, and may be addressed at 982 Wabash-av.

BITTERS.

Notice.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends, and the trade generally, that we have resumed business at 675 West Lake-st., and are now ready to supply the trade with Dr. Henley's California IXL Bitters, which has become so popular in the Western and Southern States. All orders sent to us will be attended to with promptness and despatch.

L. CROSS & CO., 675 W. Lake-st.

Depot of Dr. Henley's California IXL Bitters.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The firm of Springer & Pierce, Real Estate Brokers, No. 587 Wabash-av., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Both parties will remain at the same place, and transact business in the Real Estate line as usual.

F. W. SPRINGER.
C. W. PIERCE.

Chicago, Nov. 8, 1871.

Dissolution.

The firm of Murphy & Tarrant is dissolved this day by mutual consent. All accounts can be paid to our collector as before, who is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation of all accounts due to the firm.

JOHN MURPHY.
ROBERT TARRANT.

Chicago, Nov. 8, 1871.

The business of the old Marine Engine Works will be continued at the old place, corner of Michigan and Franklin-sts., by ROBERT TARRANT.

MILLINERY.

WEBSTER BROS.

We take pleasure in informing our customers and the trade of the Northwest, that we are fully prepared with a complete stock of new goods, at the lowest market prices.

We guarantee entire satisfaction to the closest buyers, and in the completion of all orders.

Our city customers will be accommodated with BONNETS & DRESS HATS by our same experienced trimmers as before the fire.

We shall conduct our business this season at

455 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.,

Fronting Union Park.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

BASSETT & HAMMOND,

Hatters and Furriers,

are receiving a new and desirable stock of Hats, Furs, Robes, Gloves, Umbrellas, etc. Shall be pleased to see both old and new customers at

196 West Madison-st.

MACKENZIE, HATTER.

79 West Madison-st.

633 South State-st.

BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE ELECTION OF THE

FIRE-PROOF TICKET

FULLY ENDORSES THE

BABCOCK Fire Extinguisher!

BOTH ARE

OPPOSED TO CONFLAGR TIONS.

Babcock Fire Extinguisher Co.,

Offices, 656 Wabash-av., and corner of Washington and Clinton-sts., Chicago. F. W. FARWELL, Sec'y.

BANKING.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS,

Masonic Building, cor. Randolph and Halsted-sts.,

Receive deposits, discount commercial paper, and transact regular banking business.

Also draw gold bills of exchange on New York, and make advances on gold and governments at ... of interest.

We buy or exchange the called 5-20s of '62, on which the interest ceases after Dec. 1.

We have completed arrangements by which we draw sterling drafts on London, and furnish letters of credit to European travellers.

BRANCH OFFICE, 463 Wabash-av.

THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

Formerly at 30 and 32 LaSalle-st., opposite the Court House, is now located at

580 WABASH-AV.,

Five doors south of Twelfth-st., and will open its Principal Office on Madison-st., third door west of Market,

DECEMBER 1st,

And will have their new fire-proof Bank Building erected on the old site by July, 1872.

THE

Second National Bank

Is transacting its usual business at its new office, No. 45 West Washington-st. About the 1st of January will remove to the elegant fire-proof building, No. 63 West Washington.

The Place to Sell Mutilated or Charred Currency, Gold, Silver, Stocks, and Bonds, is at the Exchange Bank, 336 Wabash-av.

CHAS. L. BOYD, Cashier.

RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

VOSE, DINSMORE & CO.,

Railway Car Springs

AND

RAILWAY SUPLLIES,

Removed to 238 Michigan-av., foot of Harrison-st.

HARDWARE.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., WHOLESALE HARDWARE,

30 & 32 South Canal-st.

3,000 Boxes Tin Plate,
17,500 Pounds Copper Bottoms,
25 Cases Sheathing Copper,
5,000 Kegs Wheeling Nails,

And a large stock, comprising

HOUSE TRIMMINGS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, STAMPED AND JAPANNED WARE,

And a full line of

GENERAL HARDWARE,

Carefully selected and bought for cash since the great fire.

SAFES.

SAFES!

Fire & Burglar-Proof.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

TERWILLIGER & CO.,

70 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

LEGAL NOTICES.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of New York.

IN BANKRUPTCY—In the matter of the Western Insurance Company, a Bankrupt.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed Special Receiver of the property, assets and effects of the Western Insurance Company, which have been adjudged a Bankrupt by the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York, and that all persons have been enjoined, by the order of said Court, from making, and are forbidden to make, any payments of any debts to said Bankrupt, or the delivery of any property belonging to it, to said Bankrupt, or any of its officers, or any other person except the undersigned as such Receiver, or from in any manner interfering with or removing any of the property of said Bankrupt, except for the security or preservation thereof.

Dated Buffalo, Oct. 2, 1871.

GIBSON T. WILLIAMS,
Special Receiver, &c.

IN THE MATTER of the Montana Gold Mining Company, Bankrupt. Peremptory Sale.

In pursuance of the order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, the assignee offers for sale all the property of the bankrupt to close the estate, viz.:

Thirty-nine mining claims on different lodes in Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties, Colorado, embracing the celebrated Kansas, Real County, Platt, Yosa, etc., with whim and whim houses; also, a parcel of land in Central City, extending from Spring Gulch to the Nevada Gulch Road, containing upward of 77,000 square feet, with quartz mill thereon, 60x100 feet, two stories high, containing 30 stamps, 30 horse power engine, two 25 feet ... boilers, ... pans, ... pumps, tanks, etc., all in perfect running order, etc., etc.

Offers and negotiations as to terms are invited. If not sold at private sale prior to the 15th day of December, 1871, the same will be sold on that day, at 12 m., to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, by Albert H. Nicolay, auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New York, without further notice.

The property cost the bankrupt upwards of $120,000, more than $100,000 having been expended on the mill alone.

For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, 6 Pine-st., N. Y., or ...

SAMUEL B. ... , Assignee, ... Pine-st., N. Y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DIXON & HAMILTON, ARCHITECTS,

No. 829 State-st., (Second Story),

Entrance through Boomer & Jenks' Star Store.

Gillet's Chemical Works.

These Works are now at

No. 51 West Lake-st.,

and have since the fire been put in complete running order, with an entire new stock of fixtures and materials, and goods will be manufactured, and the trade supplied as usual. GILLET, McCULLOCH & CO.

HADLEY BROS.,

BOOKSELLERS,

783 State-st., Chicago,

Are now filling their country orders as usual before the fire.

J. W. TILLSON & CO.,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

For the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and Provisions, Room 11, 31 Clinton-st., Chicago, Ill.

The firm of COLBY & TILLSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.

U. J. COLBY,
J. W. TILLSON.

Chicago, Oct. 17, 1871.

DR. HENRY OLIN,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

Has again opened his office at 240 West Madison-st., where he is prepared with all modern appliances for the relief of the deaf and blind. Artificial eyes inserted.

JOHN CRAWFORD, Real Estate Agent,

132 West Washington-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT

Front rooms for Business in Marble front building, 384 Wabash-av.

GILES, BRO. & CO.

TO RENT.

Elegant Iron Front,

142 LAKE-ST.,

20x140, four stories, with high ceilings, and a WELL-LIGHTED BASEMENT; to be completed by Feb. 1. Tenants wanted. For further description and particulars apply to

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 South Canal-st.

TO RENT,

On Eldridge-court, near State-st.,

A NEW

ONE-STORY & BASEMENT BRICK BUILDING.

The first floor suitable for offices. The basement will be spacious and well lighted. Will be ready for use about Nov. 20.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 South Canal-st.

PROPOSALS.

HORSES WANTED.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS., Nov. 4, 1871.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., December 5, 1871, for the delivery of

625 CAVALRY HORSES,

to the Depot Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, and from five (5) to nine (9) years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

The horses to be delivered within fifty (50) days from date of award.

Proposals will be received for any portion of the number of horses required—from one upward.

No proposals will be entertained unless the party making the same is present at the opening of the bids, or represented by an agent or attorney, or is known at this office to be responsible.

The usual conditions, which can be ascertained at this office, will be imposed upon bidders and contractors, and blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application.

By authority of the Quartermaster General.

L. C. EASTON,
D. Q. M. Gen'l U. S. A., C. Q. M. Dept. Mo.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

GUNS, RIFLES,

Pistols, Fishing & Shooting Tackle,

Breech-loading Implements and Fixed Ammunition, Pistol Cartridges, Gunpowder, Shot, Lead, Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse, a general assortment of Sporting Goods, Gunsmiths' Materials, Pocket Cutlery and Newhouse traps. Agent for Geo. T. Abbey's celebrated top-fastening breech loader.

All orders for goods in (or out) of our line shall have prompt attention.

E. E. EATON, 734 State-st.,
Formerly Easton & Abbey, 161 Lake-st.

REAL ESTATE.

Cheap Farms, Free Homes!

ON THE LINE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A LAND GRANT OF

12,000,000 ACRES

OF THE

Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.

3,000,000

Acres of Choice Farming and Grazing Lands on the line of the Road, in the State of Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley, now for sale, for cash or long credit.

These lands are in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain-growing and stock-raising, unsurpassed by any in the United States.

Prices Range from $2 to $10 per Acre.

HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.

2,500,000

Acres of Government Land between Omaha and North Platte, open for entry as HOMESTEADS ONLY.

SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR

ARE ENTITLED TO A

FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES,

Within Railroad limits, equal to a

Direct Bounty of $400.

Send for the new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere.

Address O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co.,
OMAHA, NEB.

FOR SALE,

Real Estate for Manufacturing Purposes,

with good railroad facilities, having track connections with every road entering the city; only four miles from Court House. Liberal inducements offered to parties desiring to engage in manufacturing business. Apply to A. R. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

NECK WEAR.

WILSON BROS.

Have received from New York, a large stock of all the late novelties in Neck Wear.

931 Wabash-av. and 88 West Washington-st., Chicago.

Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

$100,000.00.

LAST CHANCE!

Omaha Legal Enterprise

IN AID OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

$100,000.00

IN CASH PRIZES!

$20,000 the Highest Prize!

Tickets $1 each, or three for $5. At a meeting of the citizens of Omaha September 18, 1871, it was voted to draw POSITIVELY October 31.

REFERENCES—City Marshal, Chief of Police, or any citizen of Omaha, Nebraska; Depository—Banking House of Caldwell, Hamilton & Co., Omaha. City papers sent free to persons desiring to see them. Money can be sent in registered letters or money orders. For all particulars address

J. ... & CO.,
Business Managers, Omaha, Neb.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RELIEF AND AID DIRECTORY. 204

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The work of the Relief Society is enormous, extending over many miles of territory, and, in all its departments, embracing from 50,000 to 70,000 people, conducted largely by persons whose conduct we cannot personally scrutinize. It is the people's work we are trying to do, and we ask all persons to give us information in writing of any abuses, either in distribution or department, committed by any officer or person connected with this Society. We particularly invite information as to cases where people receive aid who ought not to have it, as well as all cases where needy and worthy persons are overlooked.

Such communications should be precise, giving names, places, and definite particulars, and be addressed to WIRT DEXTER, Chairman.

Information for Applicants for Relief.

The city is divided into five districts, and each district is subdivided into sub-districts, as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1—This includes the whole of the North Division. The distributing offices are at intersection of North Wells and Clark-sts., and at the corner of Sedgwick and Division-sts. Sub-District No. 1 includes all north of North-av. Sub-District No. 2 includes all south of North-av.

DISTRICT NO. 2—This includes that portion of the West Division lying north of Kinzie-st. Sub-District No. 1 includes that portion lying north of Chicago-av., and the distributing office is at the church corner of Reuben and Division-sts. Sub-District No. 2 runs from Chicago-av. south to Kinzie-st., and the distributing office is at the Tabernacle Church, corner of West Indiana and Morgan-sts.

DISTRICT NO. 3—This includes that portion of the West Division bounded north by Kinzie-st., east by the River, south by Twelfth-st., and west by the city limits. Sub-District No. 1 includes the territory east of Reuben-st.; office on Madison-st. opposite Throop. Sub-District No. 2 is west of Reuben-st., and the office is at the Church corner of Park-av. and Robey-st.

DISTRICT NO. 4—This includes all of the West Division south of West Twelfth-st. Office at the corner of Wright-st. and Newberry-av. The sub-district offices have been discontinued.

DISTRICT NO. 5—This includes the whole South Division. Sub-district No. 1 is the territory north of Twenty-second-st., and the office is at Plymouth Church, corner Wabash-av. and Eldridge-court. Sub-district No. 2 is south of Twenty-second-st., and east of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, with office corner of Twenty-fifth-st. and Indiana-av. Sub-district No. 3 has an office at the corner of Archer-av. and McGregor-st., and its territory is that part of the South Division lying west of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and south of the river.

DISTRICT NO. 6—All of Cook County outside of the city of Chicago. Superintendent, C. G. Trusdell. Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. The persons to be aided by this agency are such as have, in consequence of the fire, left the city, and not those resident in the country towns at the time of the fire. An agent is appointed in each town where such persons are now living, to receive applications and distribute relief.

Committee on Charitable Institutions.

The Committee on Aid to be extended to existing charitable institutions is as follows: Hon. R. M. Mason, Henry W. King, Marshall Field, John V. Farwell, and N. S. Bouton. Applications in this behalf may be presented to either of the above named gentlemen, who will bring the same before the committee at their regular meetings.

Shelter Committee.

T. M. Avery and T. W. Harvey. Headquarters at 49 West Washington-st.

Committee on Sick, Sanitary, and Hospital Measures.

Dr. H. A. Johnson, Chairman. Headquarters, after Monday, November 6, at Standard Hall.

SPECIAL RELIEF.

The distribution office for special relief is at the Church of the Messiah, Wabash-av., near Hubbard-court. Applicants must come with applications stating the facts entitling them to relief, and recommendations from the pastor of the church where they belong, or the properly authorized officer of any benevolent society of which they may be members, who shall have examined into the merits of the case.

STANDARD HALL.

The Executive Committee of the Relief and Aid Society sits daily and all day, at Standard Hall, to supervise and direct the business of the various sub-committees who report, every evening, in public executive session. Bills against the society should be presented at this office for payment, between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m.

All goods that may have reached the Relief Society consigned to individuals or to other societies, will be delivered to the consignee upon application.

NOTICE.

Committee for Special Relief,

Church of the Messiah, corner Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.

This Committee will be in session to receive applications for relief from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. each day. The work of this Committee is limited to cases where, for satisfactory reasons, the applicant cannot obtain relief by application to the General Relief Depots. Persons who have been receiving aid from the District Depots, or can conveniently do so, should make their applications there, and not to this Committee. Every applicant for relief to this committee should present an application in writing, stating name, present residence and residence before the fire, the number of persons constituting the family, and their ages and sex, whether such applicant was burned out, and the extent of the losses sustained, and what, if any, means of support are open to such applicants, and whether applicant has received, or expects to receive, aid from other sources. Such application should also set forth in detail and with exactness the relief which is asked for, stating kind, and number, and quantity, with sufficient distinctness to enable the Distributing Agent to select the articles named. Care is needed in this respect, as mistakes are constantly being made as to clothing, especially for the want of the proper statement as to sizes and dimensions and as to the special kind of garments desired. Every such application should be certified by the pastor of a church or proper officer of some organized benevolent association, or a member of the Relief Society, or of this Committee, or by some visitor appointed by this Committee, who shall state in such certificate that the condition and needs of the applicant have been duly investigated to the satisfaction of the person so certifying, and no application not so certified will be considered. Blank forms of Certificates can be obtained of the Committee. Careful attention to the requirements herein set forth will save both the applicant and the Committee much trouble and delay.

E. C. LARNED,
Chairman.

ROB'T LAIRD COLLIER,
Secretary.

DANGEROUS WALLS THROWN DOWN!

Safes got out, &c. Send descriptive orders to E. F. BOSLEY, House-Mover, 117 West Washington-st.

IRON FIRE-PROOF

ROOFING,

With our Patent Joint for Buildings and Railway Cars.

S. B. BROWN & CO.,

Corner of Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. Office, 43 Hubbard-court.

ALL WANTING FARMS

In a delightful climate, fertile country, the best of markets, and a great railroad centre. The soil produces the best of wheat, grass and corn, grapes, peaches and pears. More grapes are shipped than from any other place in the Union. The land can be plowed all winter. It is perfectly healthy, and has become the resort of invalids. Society is good—best of schools, and churches of the various orthodox denominations. Farms of new land only $25 per acre. Town lots, $150. Hundreds are settling. For information and papers, address

CHAS. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

BROOM CORN.

Z. B. TAYLOR, dealer in Broom Corn and Broom-makers' Material and Tools. Consignments of Broom Corn and Grain solicited. Warehouse, 327 North Clark-st. Office, 70 North Clinton-st.

Dress-Making.

MRS. F. A. SLATER, formerly at A. G. Down's, State-st., has opened her dress-making rooms at her residence, 184 North Peoria-st. Customers are respectfully invited to call.

WROUGHT IRON BUILDINGS.

We are prepared to furnish Architects and Builders with our Wrought Iron FIRE-PROOF BUILDING MATERIAL, consisting in part of our fine Corrugated Iron Doors and Shutters, Corrugated Iron, Iron Ceiling, Iron Clapboards, Iron Lath, Corrugated Iron Arch, Corrugated Metallic Shingle, in ten different metals, for roofs and sides of buildings. Further information may be obtained and samples seen at the office of POTTER PALMER, Esq., corner State and Monroe-sts., Chicago. The Metallic Corrugated Shingle Co., F. ROYS, Agent.

Hair Dye.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Liquid Hair Dye. It is now acknowledged by all it has neither superior nor equal. It stands alone, and unapproachable above the host of imitations put forth in the market. Its well deserved and increasing popularity has astonished the senses of all the old and worn out dye-makers in Christendom. Sold everywhere. Manufactory 68 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Odd Fellows Relief Committee.

The Relief Committee, I. O. O. F., have headquarters and supply rooms at the Fifth Baptist Church, corner of Harrison and Sangamon-sts.

E. B. SHERMAN, Secretary. J. WARD ELLIS, Chairman. JOHN G. ROGERS, Treasurer.

TO BANKERS

And others. Why don't you build bank vaults, &c., of FIRE BRICK! ROBINSON & CO., 255 East Madison-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Pullman Palace Car Company have declared their 18th regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Nov. 15.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

AN ESSAY

devoted to the welfare of those who suffered from the effects of self-abuse, presenting means by which they may be permanently cured. Sent free, securely sealed. Address C. R. THOMAS, Post Office Box 3125, New York city.

Patent Office.

Quick grant of patents procured, and quick sales made. "Patent Right Gazette," price 10 cents. The Inventors' Exhibition and Patent Right Association, 12 Warren-st., New York.

SALT AND CEMENT.

REMOVAL.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Salt and Cement.

OFFICE REMOVED TO

108 Monroe-st., opposite old Post Office.

PINKERTON'S LOSS.

The Most Complete and Extensive Records of Criminal History in America Destroyed.

All the Army of the Potomac Secret Service Records Gone---Twenty Years' Files of the Chicago Newspapers Burned.

That our conflagration reduced to cinders thousands of valuables which can never be replaced, whose great value consisted in that very inability to be replaced, is too evident to be descanted on. The loss of the records in the Court House, and the numerous suggestions for the restoration of land titles make it painfully evident that this fact is only too well appreciated. But these were public property, and no one thinks of denying that their loss was a public calamity. But there were private records also, whose loss is a public calamity. If any one thinks otherwise, a perusal of the following may tend to change his opinion of the subject.

Thousands of thieves, and hundreds of thousands of respectable people, were as fully acquainted, with the name of Allan Pinkerton as of Thomas Jefferson or Jack the Giant Killer, and his detective agency and as famous an institution as Boston Common. The system ever which he presided was the result of years of patient toil and persevering energy, and the reputation enjoyed by him was the fruit of that toil, and energy, and perseverance. He was a huge central office in Chicago, and branches in New York and Philadelphia, the champion thief-catcher had his prey so unceasingly attached as to be all the time in the toils, only they didn't know it.

The system was not destroyed, but a portion of its foundation has given way, and the savings of twenty years---not in dollars and cents, that is records which dollars and cents can never replace---vanished in about half an hour. Mr. Pinkerton started his famous detective agency in Chicago in 1850, and two years later, when he began to assume large proportions, the records were commenced. The most minute details of every case were all faithfully recorded; the statement of every applicant for assistance in receiving property; the detectives to whom the "jobs" was entrusted; his orders; his report of the operations; the disposition by the thief of the property stolen; the amount recovered, and indeed every detail of the case. Then, when the thief was brought to trial, the whole of the testimony in the case was taken down, and the final disposition of the prisoner duly recorded, so that from the time a complaint was made at Pinkerton's headquarters that money or property had been stolen, a complete history of the thief and his pursuers until his disappearance of the former in the Penitentiary or his equivalent was recorded. The number of letter thus created was astonishing. For the mere clerical work upon it more than a dozen had been paid. Of such curious records there are no less than 400 gigantic volumes of great value. These were nearly all stowed away in one of Pinkerton's largest safes, while the remainder were placed in wooden cases. It is needless to state that every one of these was destroyed. Then the safe would have been a public calamity.

Mr. Pinkerton also possessed complete records of the secret service of the Army of the Potomac. They were of immense value, being not only the complete, but the only ones in existence. Mr. Pinkerton, whose facilities for obtaining correct information during those days, were, of course, very much greater than any one else's, had compiled them at $50,000. The government had already offered $20,000 for these---8 volumes altogether---and negotiations were still going on. The whole set perished. That was also a public calamity.

Pinkerton had in his employ a large number of preventive police, whose constitution was "to watch while all honest folks slept, and to chase the rogues city's sleeping by night," as the two great Graces were wont to sing. These men had orders every night to make out a report when they came in. They had to give an account of their proceedings on that night, the condition of the streets, any unusual circumstances they witnessed, who they saw, and what they heard or did to him or her. These reports were all copied into the records. There were forty of these ponderous volumes, which were obtained at a cost of $40 each, but their value may be imagined. They were frequently consulted in court proceedings for the purpose of gaining information as to whether the weather, the condition of the streets, the presence or absence of the moon, and other points could be given in forty-eight particulars, and if he presume that their accuracy is generally conceded so far as atmospheric conditions were concerned. Of course the records were all destroyed. In the first-floor safe, which the back seized everything on which they could lay hands, they carried two of these volumes down stairs and threw them on to the floor, on which much other miscellaneous matter was thrown also. The remainder shared the ferry fate common to everything in the burnt district.

In a small room adjoining Mr. Pinkerton's private office were a number of plain wooden safes in which were stored the files of the daily papers since 1850. There was not a copy of a daily or weekly paper issued since 1850, of which Mr. Pinkerton had not a duplicate. Many were bound together, and 100 volumes were thus made all. There were printed instructions posted all round the wall, giving directions to the men, in case of fire, how these precious books could be trusting the safes to protect the records. It was supposed that the Barrits safes, which cost $400 each, and a Herring safe, which cost $600, would be worth something as a protection against fire, but the result proved otherwise. Not a single safe preserved its contents unburned, and that one by a fortunate accident. Owing to some misconception in the testimony one safe, containing some of the account books and receipts from express companies of money stolen, fell into the street, and escaped being melted. The contents were valuable in their way, but to Mr. Pinkerton only. To others records were completely wiped out, and with them was wiped out the foundation for a complete and exhaustive history of the Northwest. Sufficient for one thrilling stories without end; groundwork for sensational stories innumerable. It was Mr. Pinkerton's intention to have some of these published in due time, when the parties were dead or forgotten. Indeed, many of them were already written, and were waiting but a favorable opportunity for introduction to the world. The record in this form has interfered materially with his designs, and crumbled plans and papers into one common ruin. When the fire broke out a coach was immediately made to save the most valuable property. All that could be moved in Mr. Pinkerton's room was transferred to a wagon, and the whole paper safes were made ready for removing. But before the wrecking tackle could be put into satisfactory operation the flames were darting through the hatchway, and the wagon containing the thrilling properties of private life was driven off to Mr. Pinkerton's home on West Monroe street.

Besides these losses were others. The storeroom in here the disguises and other paraphernalia of a detective were stored; the dormitory and the extensive household arrangements necessary for the accommodation of the small army of men in constant employ in the building also were burned.

The energy here did all the damage it could. In half an hour the best regulated office in the country, and the most accurate and probably minutely detailed records, lay in the basement a red hot, indescribable heap of rubbish, the only recognizable article whereof, a fortnight later was a heap of bricks, surrounded by the remains of a penholder.

THE LOSS OF GRAIN.

Meeting of Receivers who Lost Grain in the Burnt Elevators and Cars---The Railroads Decline to Pay for Grain in Their Hands, Alleging that it was Lost by the Act of God.

A meeting of grain receivers who have lost grain burnt in elevators or cars prior to the delivery to the consignees was held yesterday afternoon at the office of A. M. Wright, corner of Lake and Canal streets, Mr. Howe in the chair.

The President said that he, with Mr. McCrea, had called on the authorities of the Northwestern Road, who said they should refuse to pay for grain in their hands, since it was lost by the act of God. The attorney of the road had said the railroad considered its liability at an end when the grain was put to the elevator. The attorney of the Illinois Central said his road entertained the same opinion. The chairman here read the letter of the Michigan Central, which was to the effect that they should refuse to pay for grain in their hands, since it was lost by the act of God.

Mr. Pinkerton had consulted with the attorneys of the Michigan Central, and they had given the same opinion. The Chairman here read the letter of the Illinois